

ATTENTION

The following documents appearing in FBI files have been reviewed under the provisions of The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552); Privacy Act of 1974 (PA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552a); and/or Litigation.

☒ FOIA/PA☐ Litigation☐ Executive Order Applied

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Subject: _____

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Title of Case: _____ Section _____

* File _____

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File Number: 65C-HQ-1038244 Section 2

Serial(s) Reviewed: _____

FOIPA Requester: _____

FOIPA Subject: National ArchivesFOIPA Computer Number: 978504

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TE: 5-9-06

ST SERIAL: 47

ATTENTION

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U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation
~~SECRET~~

Washington, D. C. 20535

REGISTERED RETURN RECEIPT

DCU National Archives and Records Administration

Date: November 30, 1994

To: Jeanne Schauble
Director
Records Declassification Division
Room 18W, National Archives Building
Washington, D.C. 20408

From: J. Kevin O'Brien, Chief
Freedom of Information/Privacy Act (FOI/PA) Section
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

Subject: MANDATORY DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW REQUEST
REQUESTOR: ROGER HALL
PROJECT NUMBER: NND 942043

Reference is made to your letter, dated April 7, 1994, in which you requested a mandatory declassification review of 47 pages, numbered 463-509, from the Records of the U.S. Senate (Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs). We understand that these documents are also being coordinated with other government agencies.

enc / ENCLOSURE

62A-HQ-1038244-30

Our review determined that the FBI information contained in these documents does not warrant classification pursuant to Executive Order 12356.

MAILED 8

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REC 01 1994
Dep. Dir. _____
Chief of _____
Staff _____
Off. of Gen. _____
Counsel _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Crim. Inv. _____
CJIS _____
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Insp. _____
Lab. _____
National Sec. _____
Personnel _____
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Off. of EEOA _____
Off. of Public _____
& Cong. Affs. _____
Director's Office _____

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
1 - Mr. O'Brien (Rm 6296)
1 - [redacted] (Rm 4445)

SKS:tih

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b7C

FOIA/SLD

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UNCLASSIFIED WHEN SEPARATED
FROM CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURES

FILE IN 62A-HQ-1038244
WITH ATTACHED ENCLOSURES

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON

AUC
60290PSE/AG/eb
2/06/2004
918504

Jeanne Schauble
Washington, D.C. 20408

We are returning the documents to you.

Unit [REDACTED] ~~Any questions regarding this matter may~~ FTS [REDACTED] be directed to

Enclosures (49)

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b7C

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on this ~~webpage~~
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 DATE 2/6/04 BY 98029000CE/AG/abc
 98504

62A-HQ-1038244-30

National Archives
Center for Legislative Archives
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

I request access to Senate Select Committee
POW/MIA Boxes from the office of Senate
Security. Please treat each box (file folder)
as an individual request.

<u>BX 13</u> # 1	<u>BX 32</u> #16	<u>BX 34</u> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	<u>BX 40</u> 8, 9, 10 11, 12, 13	<u>BX 41</u> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	<u>BX 47</u> 1
<u>BX 46</u> 1	<u>BX 63</u> 4	<u>BX 64</u> 17, 18	<u>BX 66</u> #6	<u>BX 68</u> 11	
<u>BX 69</u> 21	<u>BX 70</u> #4	<u>BX 74</u> #4	<u>BX 75</u> #8	<u>BX 76</u> #18	<u>BX 77</u> #2
<u>BX 80</u> 13, 14	<u>BX 83</u> 8	<u>BX 95</u> 1, 2, 3	<u>BX 96</u> #1, 2, 4	<u>BX 115</u> 1, 2, 3	<u>BX 130</u> all 189 1, 13, 14
<u>BX 139</u> #2	<u>BX 137</u> #2	<u>BX 150</u> 1	<u>BX 180</u> 22	<u>BX 191</u> 4	<u>BX 192</u> 5, 6
				<u>BX 193</u> 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11	
			<u>BX 194</u> 2, 3, 5, 7	<u>BX 195</u> 1, 11, 12, 16, 17	<u>BX 196</u> 8, 6, 1
			<u>BX 197</u> 1	<u>BX 198</u> 11, 12, 13, 14, 18 11, 12, 13	

Thank you.

b6
b7C

Silver Spring, MD 20910
01-505-9361

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/6/04 BY AUC 60290 BCE / AG/ccc

918504

CERTIFICATION OF CITIZENSHIP

Date of Request: 9/21/93

Name of Depository:

Address:

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I, , certify that I am a United States citizen or a permanent resident alien, and hereby request a mandatory review of the classified information in the attached listed documents in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 12356, Section 3.4.

(Signature)

(Printed Full Name)

Permanent
Address:

(Street Address)

(City)

MD
(State)

20910
(Zip Code)

Telephone:

(Business or Home Number including Area Code)

Authority for solicitation of the above information is 5 U.S.C. 552a. Disclosure of this information is voluntary. If the information is not provided, however, the individual's declassification review request may not be processed.

The purpose for request of this information is to identify and record individuals who request mandatory review of documents, to certify that the researcher meets the requirements established in E.O. 12356, Section 3, and to enable later contact with the researcher regarding disposition of his or her mandatory review request.

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DATE 2/6/04 BY AWC60290BCE/AG/edc
918504

PW/MIA DAILY REPORTS

APRIL 1983

- 1 Apr 83 (1) Interview with [] (Msg from 1st SOCOM Ft Bragg) b6
b7C
- 4 Apr 83 (2) Proposed Dates for Next US/SRV PW/MIA Meeting (2) Congressional Briefing
(Charles Percy R-IL)
- 5 Apr 83 (1) SRV Denies Presence of Americans in Vietnam (2) Support to PW/MIA
Recognition Day
- 6 Apr 83 (1) Interview of Lao Refugee (Source)
- 7 Apr 83 (1) JCRC & SRV Embassy Representatives Meet to Discuss Technical
Meeting in Laos (Truong Tien)
- 8 Apr 83 Extension of TDY Assignment to JCRC Liaison Office
- 11 Apr 83 (1) Vietnamese Refugee in California (Source)
- 12 Apr 83 (1) Gritz to Provide Reports/Comments (2) Congressional Briefing (Mike Lowry)
- 13 Apr 83 (1) Group Reported to Plan Foray into Laos : NRAMES
- 14 Apr 83 (1) Meeting Between U.S. and Lao Officials
- 15 Apr 83 (1) Vietnam's Justice Minister Denies Presence of Americans (Nguyen Co Thach)
- 18 Apr 83 (1) Actor in Vietnamese Films Living in Franch (French-Vietnamese Actor Robert)
- 19 Apr 83 (1) Reports of an Alleged American in Dong Nai Province
- 20 Apr 83 (1) Proposes Meeting in Hanoi & Repatriation of Remains
- 21 Apr 83 (1) Former U.S. Green Berets Plan Foray into Laos
- 22 Apr 83 (1) Proposed SRV/Joint Casualty Resolution Center Meeting in Hanoi
(2) Visit by the National League of Families Executive Director
- 25 Apr 83 (1) Debrief and Polygraph of Lao Source (Source)
(2) Group of Americans Reportedly Planning US/PW Rescue
- 26 Apr 83 (1) Gritz Uses OTd Photo to Confirm Presence of PWs in Indochina
- 27 Apr 83 (1) Joint Chief of Staff Meeting (2) Visit by Exec Dir of League of Families
- 28 Apr 83 (1) Interview of Lao Refugee (Source)
- 29 Apr 83 (1) Media Coverage of Bo Gritz

OFFICE OF SENATE SECURITY

DOCUMENT CONTROL NUMBER OSS 92-3933

This Document consists of 24 pages

Copy 1 of 1

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DATE 2/6/04 BY AUC6090 BCC JAB/edc

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942043-463

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE: 1 April 1983

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: DC

C-4079/DI-E2

SUBJECT: PW/MIA Daily Report

TO: DR

The following has transpired today on PW/MIA activities:

- Interview with [redacted]
- o We have received a message from 1st SOCOM at Ft. Bragg summarizing information from [redacted] obtained during a recent meeting. [redacted] initiated the meeting and volunteered information concerning military forces in Laos, the PW/MIA situation there and his PW/MIA-related activities.
- o A summary of [redacted] information is as follows:
 - [redacted] provided his analysis of the military capabilities of the [redacted] and several "resistance" elements.
 - [redacted] discussed his access to individuals who reportedly possessed chemical weapons.
 - Provided extremely limited information regarding the detention of four Americans in the central panhandle of Laos (He has combined several PW/MIA reports he had previously provided.)
- o A guidance message is being sent to 1st SOCOM which advised that any future contacts with [redacted] should be limited to acceptance of information he wishes to provide, that no official or unofficial support should be offered, and that no contact with [redacted] be initiated.

cc: DD
CS

NAME
Rear Admiral, USN
Assistant Vice Director
for Collection Management

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
(REV. 1-80)
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

Classified by DI
Declassify on OADR

NND 942043461

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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memorandum

C-4080/DI-E2

DATE: 4 April 1983

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: DC

SUBJECT: PW/MIA Daily Reports

TO: DR

The following has transpired today on PW/MIA activities:

- Proposed Dates for Next US/SRV PW/MIA Meeting

- On 1 April the Joint Casualty Resolution Center Liaison Officer in Bangkok was authorized to contact the SRV Embassy at the earliest opportunity and propose the dates of 10-12 May for the next meeting between U.S. and Vietnamese technical experts on the PW/MIA issue. The U.S. Government also requested that the repatriation of the remains of nine U.S. servicemen reportedly recently "found" by the Vietnamese also take place on 12 May.
- Twelve negotiation folders prepared jointly by DI-E2 and JCRC will be passed to Hanoi within the next several days. These folders pertain to the 12 individuals named by the SRV at the 11 March technical meeting in Hanoi. This should provide sufficient lead-time prior to the proposed May meeting dates for identification by the Vietnamese of the nine remains to be repatriated and verification of material evidence maintained by Hanoi on the three additional servicemen.

- Congressional Briefing

- At his request, a staff assistant for Senator Charles H. Percy (R-IL) was briefed on Friday by a DI-E2 representative relative to the recent influx of "dog tag" cases involving crashsites and U.S. remains. No requirements remain outstanding as a result of the briefing.

cc: DR
SC

SIGNED
NAME
Rear Admiral, USN
Assistant Vice Director
for Collection Management

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(RFP 1-80)

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NND 942043 465

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U.S. GOVERNMENT

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memorandum

U-4086/DI-E2

DATE: 5 April 1983

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: DC

SUBJECT: PW/MIA Daily Reports

TO: DR

The following has transpired today on PW/MIA activities:

- SRV Denies Presence of Americans in Vietnam

- In response to President Reagan's recent remarks about the likelihood of Americans living in Vietnam, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has categorically denied that there are Americans, or even Vietnamese of American origin, living in Vietnam.
- The statement was made to French journalists in Hanoi on 30 March and completely rejected Mr. Reagan's observation that some servicemen may have voluntarily decided to remain in Vietnam.
- Diplomatic observers in Hanoi said that Mr. Reagan's remarks represented a softening of his position on a point that Washington considers important in its relations with Vietnam.

- Support to PW/MIA Recognition Day

- DI-E2 provided background information and material to a representative from OSD who is preparing a "bulletin board display" for PW/MIA Recognition Day scheduled for 9 April. Ceremonies will be held at the Pentagon on Friday 8 April.

cc: DR
CS

NAME

Rea/ Admiral, USN
Assistant Vice Director
for Collection Management

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DATE 2/6/04 BY AUC60290BCE/AG/10C
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

C-4091/DI-E2

DATE: 6 April 1983

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: DC

SUBJECT: PW/MIA Daily Report

TO: DR

The following has transpired today on PW/MIA activities:

- Interview of Lao Refugee

° From 31 March - 6 April, a DI-E2 analyst interviewed and polygraphed Lao refugee SOURCE. SC claimed that he saw and talked to one American PW in early 1979 in the Muong Khoua area of northern Laos. His alleged sighting is important since it occurred in the same general area where another Lao refugee SUBSOURCE claims he saw six U.S. PWs in 1977-78. SS has been given two separate polygraph examinations and in both examinations no deception was indicated regarding his alleged sighting.

° SOURCE was polygraphed concerning his PW information. The relevant questions and the results of the polygraph are as follows:

-- Did you see and speak with an American prisoner in early 1979 near Muong Khoua? Deception indicated.

-- In mid 1979, did Dak Chung villagers tell you that a group of American prisoners were killed seven months previous? Deception indicated.

-- In mid 1979, did Dak Chung villagers show you graves that they said contained 80 Americans. Inconclusive tending towards deception.

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b7C

-- Did tell you that a group of Americans were killed during 1978 or 1979 by Vietnamese at Dak Chung? Deception indicated.

-- Did your wife say a Pathet Lao official said that American prisoners were being held in 1978 for future bargaining. Inconclusive.

° OSI provided polygraph support and Voice of America provided linguists for the interview of SC. SC will depart CONUS on 6 April and return to France.

cc: DD
CS

*A GROSS
DISAPPOINTMENT!
HE WOULD HAVE
CONFIRMED PW.*

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DATE 2/6/04 BY AUC60290/BCE
918504 AS/

NAME
Chief, Admiral, USN
Assistant Vice Director
for Collection Management

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

NND 942043 467

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified by DT
Declassify on OADR

memorandum

C-4092/DI-E2

DATE: 7 April 1983

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: DC

SUBJECT: PW/MIA Daily Report

TO: DR

The following has transpired today on PW/MIA activities:

- JCRC and SRV Embassy Representatives Meet to Discuss Technical Meeting in Hanoi
- ° On 6 April the Joint Casualty Resolution Center Liaison Officer (JCRC LNO) in Bangkok met with SRV First Secretary [] to pass medical and dental records on the twelve previously discussed unaccounted for cases. recently "discovered" by the Vietnamese. These folders will be passed to the Vietnamese organization allegedly searching for American remains.
- ° It was proposed to [] that the next technical meeting between U.S. and Vietnamese experts take place in Hanoi during the period 10-12 May and a schedule was proposed which included repatriation of remains in conjunction with the conclusion of the talks. JCRC LNO advised [] of the composition of the JCRC team and asked that a response to the U.S. proposal be provided no later than 2 May.
- ° [] assured the JCRC LNO that the data on the twelve cases would be passed to Hanoi and requested that details concerning the arrival and departure flights into Hanoi be provided to him as soon as possible, and preferably "next week." [] insistence on having the information "next week" left JCRC LNO with the impression that [] was eager to forward planning details to Hanoi as soon as possible and that the SRV may have an earlier date in mind for the meeting/repatriation.
- ° JCRC LNO is working with DAO Bangkok and CDR JCRC to coordinate the flight arrangements.

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b7CCC: DD
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DATE 2/6/04 BY 918504BCE/AB/edc
NAME

NAME HAS BEEN EXPENDING GREAT EFFORT TO TRY TO FIND OUT WHO THE CANDIDATE NAMES ARE. (6 A/F, 3 NMY) REMAINS + 3 IDC. SHE GOT NAME MASSIVELY HACKED OFF BY GOING AROUND HIM TO THE A/F. SHE UNDOUBTEDLY WILL TRY HER NSC CARD. I'VE TOLD MY PEOPLE WE DON'T EVEN WANT TO KNOW.

Rear Admiral, USN
Assistant Vice Director
Collection Management

led by DI
asly on OADR

1/2 NAME

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
(REV. 1-80)
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

NND 942043 468

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CONFIDENTIAL

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DC
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE: 8 April 1983

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: DC

C-4094/DI-E2

SUBJECT: PW/MIA Daily Report

TO: DR

The following has transpired today on PW/MIA activities:

- Extension of TDY Assignment to Joint Casualty Resolution Liaison Office.

° CINCPAC has requested that the individual presently TDY to DAO Bangkok in support of PW/MIA requirements be extended an additional 90 days. The TDY assignment has coincided with the resignation of the incumbent civilian interviewer assigned to the JCRC Liaison Office in Bangkok.

° CINCPAC requested that DIA take the action and extend the augmentation TDY by 90 days thus insuring that a suitable replacement was found for the departing civilian.

° A meeting of representatives of OASD/ISA, J-5, Army (INSCOM) and DIA was held today to discuss this issue. Inasmuch as the individual on TDY is an Army employee, the Army agreed to an extension of his assignment to Bangkok. CINCPAC will be asked to fund the TDY.* DIA funded the initial 90 day TDY.

cc: DD
CS

NAME

AT MY INSISTENCE,
HOWEVER, I EXPECT
AN IMMEDIATE RETURN
BLEAT FROM CINCPAC

v/r, NAME

Rear Admiral, USN
Assistant Vice Director
for Collection Management

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DATE 2/6/04 BY AUC 60290 BCE/AG/ak
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(REV. 1-80)

NND 942043 469

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memorandum

S-4100/DI-E2

DATE: 11 April 1983

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: DC

SUBJECT: PW/MIA Daily Report

TO: DR

The following has transpired today on PW/MIA activities:

- Vietnamese Refugee in California

• On 9 April 1983, a DI-E2 analyst and two FBI field agents, assisted by USAF OSI polygraph operators, completed the debriefing and polygraph examination of refugee *SOURCE*. As previously reported, Mr. *SC* is a former Vietnamese Communist Party member and ethnic Chinese Vietnamese refugee living in California who earlier claimed to have observed 61 Americans and two Australians, most of whom he believed to be pilots, in Hanoi during the period 1972-1976.

-- Mr. *SC* said he observed a total of 50-60 Americans and one female Australian pilot at two detention facilities in Hanoi -- 20 or more on one occasion in late 1973 or early 1974; and 30 or more on one occasion in late 1976.

-- Mr. *SC* withdrew his earlier claim to have personally spoken with some of the prisoners.

-- Mr. *SC* offered to collect additional information about U.S. PWs from acquaintances in the SRV; provided that DI-E2 provide a secure channel of communication between *SC* and his acquaintances.

-- On 16 April 1983, Mr. *SC* will depart for a one month visit to the People's Republic of China (PRC).

-- Mr. *SC* indicated that he may meet with *SUBSOURCE*, former Vietnamese Communist Party Politbureau member, who defected to the PRC in 1979. Mr. *SC* suggested that he might obtain PW information from Mr. *SS* or other unspecified Vietnamese whom he might meet in the PRC.

-- A highly reliable source reported that the PRC is paying all expenses for Mr. *SC*'s trip. Mr. *SC* has published several articles praising the PRC in various Vietnamese language publications in the U.S. He has introduced several Vietnamese "resistance" figures to officials as the PRC consulate in San Francisco.

FBI info only

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(Rev. 1-80)

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WARNING NOTICE - SENSITIVE

SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED

-- Polygraph examinations indicate that:

- °° Mr. SC is claimed sightings of American and Australian PWs are false.
- °° Mr. SC is not cooperating with anyone against the U.S. Government.
- °° Mr. SC entered the PRC for an unspecified period enroute from Vietnam to Hong Kong as a refugee.
- °° Mr. SC has received tasking from the PRC to work against the SRV.

-- The polygraph results were inconclusive regarding the question if Mr. SC received tasking from the SRV to work against the PRC.

-- Mr. SC was not informed of the results of the polygraph exams. He was encouraged in an indirect manner to believe that he has passed on all issues in order to leave all options open for future exploitation by the FBI, which has a strong counterintelligence interest in Mr. SC.

-- The DI-E2 analyst specifically told Mr. SC that we desire that he should not make any attempt to inquire about U.S. PW/MIA information during his trip to the PRC. We emphasized that we would welcome any information that he might hear while in the PRC about U.S. PW/MIA. Mr. SC asserted that upon his return to the U.S. he would pass on any information he might receive and has agreed to more polygraph exams at that time.

-- The FBI and DI-E2 believe that this has been a very successful joint effort and propose a similar effort if Mr. SC returns from the PRC with additional stories about U.S. ~~DIJ/MTA~~

cc: DD
CS

NAME

Rear Admiral, USN

Assistant Vice Director
for Collection Management

* THE FBI FEELS THE REASON HIS TRIP
IS BEING PAID BY THE CHINESE
IS THEY THINK THE QUID IS
HIM SC BEING RECRUITED AS

A "REPORTER" ON VIETNAMESE /
CHINESE IN THIS COUNTRY. THEY
(FBI) HOPE TO DOUBLE HIM

VIC

NAME

0009

NND 942043

ILLICENT
OLVED

SECRET

WARNING NO
SOURCE

memorandum

DATE: 12 April 1983

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: DC

C-4103/DI-E2

SUBJECT: PW/MIA Daily Report

TO: DR

The following has transpired today on PW/MIA activities:

[] to Provide Report/Documents

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- As was previously mentioned in the Daily Report, 1st SOCOM at Fort Bragg provided details of a recent meeting with [] and, in response to their request for guidance for any future contacts with [] a message had been sent to them.
- On 11 April, LTC NAME, G-2, 1st SOCOM contacted DI-E2 to advise that all information obtained from [] had previously been provided to DIA via message. He did add, however, that [] had returned home to prepare a report on his activities and that [] claimed to have one or two "footlockers" full of documents (NFI) and inferred that [] would pass the report and/or footlocker(s) to the House Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs/1st SOCOM sometime within the next two weeks. The G-2 provided his assurances that any reports or documents received at 1st SOCOM from [] would be dispatched to DIA.
- Congressional Briefing
 - At his request Representative Mike Lowry (D-WA) was briefed yesterday by RADM [] on DIA's ongoing PW/MIA intelligence role. No requirements remain outstanding as a result.

cc: DD
CSALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIEDDATE 2/6/04 BY AUC60290BCE/AG/et
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U.S. GOVERNMENT

NND 942043

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
(REV. 1-80)
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE: 13 April 1983

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: DC

S-4111/DI-E2

SUBJECT: PW/MIA Daily Report

TO: DR

The following has transpired today on PW/MIA activities:

- Group Reported to Plan Foray into Laos

- ° A staff member of the House Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs has provided information that seven former Special Forces personnel, including *NAME* and *NAME*, are planning to travel to Thailand on or about 19 April to cross the border into Laos with the objective of rescuing 100 American PWs. While their destination in Laos is unknown, they are said to be armed with mortars and machine guns.
- ° This report has been checked through various channels, but as yet is unconfirmed.
- ° State has instructed Amembassy Bangkok to contact appropriate Thai authorities to advise them of this unconfirmed report and to reiterate that the U.S. Government neither supports nor condones cross-border raids and is in no way involved with this reported effort. Amembassy was also asked to convey the U.S. Government's belief that it would be in the interests of both countries for the Thai Government to enforce their laws and prevent such unofficial forays, which can only undermine both government's policies and endanger our efforts to make progress on the PW/MIA issue.
- ° NSC, OASD/ISA, State, and have been advised of the foregoing.

b2

cc: DD
CS

NAME
Rear Admiral, USN
Assistant Vice Director
for Collection Management

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/6/04 BY SP8UCB290BCE/AG

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE: 14 April 1983

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: DC

C-4112/DI-E2

SUBJECT: PW/MIA Daily Report

TO: DR

The following has transpired today on PW/MIA activities:

- Meeting Between U.S. and Lao Officials

- ° The Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR) radio broadcast of 8 April quoted statements by [] that the U.S. Government had supported his forays into Laos. The broadcast warned that, for improvement of Lao-U.S. relations and progress on PWs to continue, the U.S. Government "must adopt drastic measures to ensure that undesirable incidents will never take place again." A similar article appeared in a LPDR newspaper.
- ° Acting on instructions from State, the U.S. Chargé in Vientiane approached Dr. Pheuipanh Ngaosivath, Director of Developed Nations Department at the Lao Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on 11 April and reiterated the U.S. Government stance that it neither condones nor supports any type of cross-border PW rescue operations and that this view had previously been made known to the LPDR. The Chargé expressed the U.S. Government's objection to the charges that the U.S. Government supported [] and the failure of either the newspaper or commentary to mention our denials of these charges. It was stressed that such stories were hardly helpful in U.S.-Lao relations and an explanation was requested.
- ° Dr. Pheuipanh asked if the Chargé's request for an explanation represented an official request. He appeared relieved when the Chargé responded that it did not, but that he wanted an explanation. Contrary to the Chargé's observations, Dr. Pheuipanh stated that the Lao press and radio had refrained from any bad publicity about the U.S. and, without elaborating, that references to "Imperialist America" were not directed at the U.S. Government.
- ° It was the Chargé's impression that Dr. Pheuipanh, although cordial throughout the meeting, was unwilling or unprepared to respond to the U.S. request for an explanation of the Lao radio and press article.

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cc: DD
CS

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NAME

Rear Admiral, USN

Assistant Vice Director

for Collection Management

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE: 15 April 1983

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: DC

C-4114/DI-E2

SUBJECT: PW/MIA Daily Report

TO: DR

The following has transpired today on PW/MIA activities:

- Vietnam's Justice Minister Denies Presence of Americans

- ° It was recently reported that Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, in a statement to French journalists in Hanoi, categorically denied the presence of any Americans on Vietnamese soil. In an interview with Agence France-Presse, Vietnam's Justice Minister Phan Hien has also denied that any U.S. soldiers who fought in the Vietnam War remained in the country, either as prisoners or voluntarily.
- ° While Mr. Phan's interview dealt primarily with the Vietnamese penal code and reeducation camp system, he did address the U.S. PW/MIA issue by stating that there are "no Americans and nobody of American origin" in Vietnam.
- ° Mr. Phan, who conducted the 1977 normalization talks with Washington and who chairs the U.S.-Vietnam Friendship Association, said that rumors of U.S. servicemen still in Vietnam were nothing more than "old stories aimed at isolating Vietnam on the poli

cc: DD
CS

NAME

* WE HAVE SIX FIRSTHAND ~~REPORTS~~ ^{REPORTS} ~~REAR Admiral, USN~~ ^{REAR Admiral, USN} ~~Assistant Vice Director~~ ^{Assistant Vice Director} ~~Management~~ ^{Management}
ALL RELATED - OF AN AMERICAN IN DONG
NAI PROVINCE - MOST DESCRIBE HIM AS A
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1/R. NAME

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE: 18 April 1983

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: DC

C-4116/DI-E2

SUBJECT: PW/MIA Daily Report

TO: DR

The following has transpired today on PW/MIA activities:

- Actor in Vietnamese Films Living in France

° JCRC LNO Representative in Bangkok recently met with free-lance journalist [redacted] who advised him that a French-Vietnamese actor named [redacted] (NFI) who formerly played the part of Americans in Vietnamese-made films now resides in France.

° In view of DI-E2's recent report of U.S. PWs seen at a facility of Ly Nam De Street in Hanoi, attempts will be made to locate [redacted] through a contact provided by Santoli and query him about his possible knowledge of the Ly Nam De Street facility.

cc: DD
CS

SIGNED

NAME
Rear Admiral, USN
Assistant Vice Director
for Collection Management

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE: 19 April 1983

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: DC

C-4121/DI-E2

SUBJECT: PW/MIA Daily Report

TO: DR

The following has transpired today on PW/MIA activities:

- Reports of an Alleged American in Dong Nai Province

- ° DI-E2 has received to date a total of six reports of a Caucasian male, reportedly a U.S. military deserter, living and working in an area of Dong Nai Province approximately 85 kilometers northeast of Saigon.
- ° Sightings of the alleged American have occurred between September 1975 and October 1982 and reports appear to have been submitted independently, with no apparent collaboration among refugees.
- ° The reports are fairly consistent in their description of the man, and most of the refugees have stated that he is married with children. He has been seen driving a log truck and at other times has been observed in the marketplace.
- ° Lack of any information concerning the man's background has precluded identification by DI-E2. The receipt of each sighting of an alleged American in Dong Nai Province has reinforced the likelihood that a former American serviceman may well be living in that area. The possibility of identifying such a person who wishes to retain his "anonymity", however, appears remote.

- Visit by the Executive Director of the League of Families

[redacted] Executive Director of the League of Families, visited RADM Paulson yesterday to discuss DIA's ongoing PW/MIA efforts.

- ° Several refugee files were discussed as well as other items of mutual interest.
- ° DI-E2 is currently addressing requirements from the meeting so as to provide [redacted] with a response in the immediate future.

cc: DD
CS

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U.S. GOVERNMENT

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

C-4127/DI-E2

DATE: 20 April 1983

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: DC

SUBJECT: PW/MIA Daily Report

TO: DR

The following has transpired today on PW/MIA activities:

- Proposed Meeting in Hanoi and Repatriation of Remains

- ° On 15 April the Joint Casualty Resolution Center (JCRC) Liaison Officer and Embassy Officer in Bangkok met with SRV Embassy First Secretary Truong Tien to pass flight planning data for the anticipated PW/MIA technical experts meeting/remains repatriation during May 10-12.
- ° Mr. Tien began the meeting by stating that the Vietnamese technical experts would be busy with a conference in Hanoi during the period initially proposed and suggested an alternative time period of May 18-19, which would allow the JCRC to arrive via commercial airline rather than DAO C-12.
- ° In addition, Hanoi expressed its desire to invite two-three representatives of the Vietnam Veterans of America (VVA) and sought U.S. views on this idea. It was specifically requested that the U.S. Government inform the VVA of Hanoi's invitation.
- ° The JCRC Liaison Officer provided Mr. Tien a copy of the statement by Mr. Hoang Bich Son (SRV Ambassador to UN) in which Mr. Son implied that the next repatriation would include the remains of twelve individuals. Mr. Tien recognized the need for clarification as to the exact number of remains to be repatriated and stated he would query Hanoi.
- ° Amembassy Bangkok believes dates of 18-19 May to be disadvantageous as May 19 is the birthday of Ho Chi Minh. It was noted that the SRV seemed reluctant to allow a U.S. military plane, such as the DAO C-12, to land in Hanoi at this time. Amembassy requested an alternative date to propose to the SRV which would permit arrival by commercial air.
- ° SecDef has agreed with Amembassy's inadvisability of holding a technical meeting during 18-19 May and has requested that the JCRC Liaison Officer inform the Vietnamese that, due to conflicts in scheduling, the U.S. team will be unable to attend a technical meeting during the proposed dates, recommending instead the dates 25-26 May, with repatriation of remains on the 27th. In the event the Vietnamese do not accept these dates, the SecDef has proposed the dates 1-3 June, but does not wish that the Vietnamese be made aware that an alternative date is possible.

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° The JCRC Liaison Officer has also been instructed to advise the Vietnamese that the U.S. Government continues to believe strongly that the only way to resolve the MIA issue is through government to government channels, that the return of U.S. remains is an integral part of the MIA issue and that non-governmental representation in such ceremonies, to include observers, should not be included. For this reason we have never included representatives of the families or the next of kin of our servicemen in repatriation ceremonies. Consequently, the U.S. Government does not favor the attendance of the VVA at such events.

cc: DD
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

C-4129/DI-E2

DATE: 21 April 1983

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: DC

SUBJECT: PW/MIA Daily Report

TO: DR

The following has transpired today on PW/MIA activities:

- Former U.S. Green Berets Plan Foray into Laos

- ° The 20 April edition of the Bangkok Post has reported that seven former U.S. Green Berets are in Bangkok planning a mission to find American PWs who they believe are held in Laos.
- ° The newspaper quoted a high-ranking Thai Government source, who said that Thai police were watching the group closely and would prevent them from entering Laos.
- ° Although the newspaper account could not be confirmed, a journalist in Nakhon Phanom stated that several Americans had been in the town inquiring about the PW situation.
- ° Speaking to the Associated Press from his home in Los Angeles, [redacted] denied any association with the alleged mission, stating that he had no reason to return to Southeast Asia unless "Americans are again confirmed there." [redacted] added that he has a network of Laotian anti-communist rebels along the frontier who have reported seeing some barroom commandos in the area. His agents allegedly told him as well that there were some Soldier of Fortune journalists "poking around the Thai border trying to scrape up what's left of Operation Lazarus."
- ° We have been advised that the Thai Government, in an attempt to discourage the planned foray, decided to leak the information discreetly to the local press. Prior to the news release, the Thai Consulate-General in Los Angeles was contacted by the FBI for cooperation in handling the affair. A Thai official acknowledged that he had been asked to take all possible courses of action to stop the group from entering Laos.

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cc: DD
CS

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memorandum

DATE: 22 April 1983

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: DC

C-4132/DI-E2

SUBJECT: PW/MIA Daily Report

TO: DR

The following has transpired today on PW/MIA activities:

- Proposed SRV/Joint Casualty Resolution Center Experts Meeting in Hanoi

On 21 April the Joint Casualty Resolution Center Liaison Officer (JCRC LNO) met with SRV First Secretary Truong Tien to relay the U.S. Government's counterproposal regarding the SRV-proposed meeting/repatriation dates of 18-19 May and to convey the U.S. Government's opposition to inviting representatives of the Vietnam Veterans of America (VVA) to witness the remains repatriation in Hanoi. A non-paper detailing these points was left with [redacted]

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[redacted] responded to the U.S. Government's proposal for a 25-27 May meeting/repatriation by asking if the JCRC LNO recalled Hanoi's earlier statement that if the 18-19 May dates were inconvenient, the event could be postponed to June, unless June proved to be inconvenient for us. When pressed on the point, the JCRC LNO responded that early June might possibly be acceptable, but that we wish to first obtain Vietnamese views on the late-May proposal.

[redacted] noted without comment the U.S. Government's position regarding the VVA participation (nonapproval) and indicated he would notify Hanoi of his discussion with the JCRC LNO and, upon receipt, would provide Hanoi's response.

- Visit by the National League of Families Executive Director

On 27 April, Mrs. Ann Mills Griffiths, Executive Director of the National League of Families, will meet with DI-E2 representatives to review individual case files and to discuss items of mutual interest.

cc: DD
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U.S. GOVERNMENT

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE: 25 April 1983

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: DC

C-4135/DI-E2

SUBJECT: PW/MIA Daily Report

TO: DR

The following has transpired today on PW/MIA activities:

- Debrief and Polygraph of Lao Source

° A DI-E2 analyst is presently interviewing in Washington, D.C. a Lao refugee, Mr. *Source*, who resides in *SD* and who reportedly was detained at Sam Khe Prison near Vientiane, Laos, from 1976 to 1978 and again in April 1979. He claimed that he was incarcerated with two Americans, an Australian and a Frenchman.

° With the assistance of AF/OSI, DI-E2 intends to polygraph Mr. *se* on Wednesday, 27 April, and to complete the series of interviews on Thursday.

- Group of Americans Reportedly Planning US/PW Rescue

° It was recently reported that a group of seven Americans were in Bangkok allegedly planning a rescue mission for U.S. PW's believed held captive in Laos.

° Reports from "well-informed sources" of the Bangkok newspaper The Nation Review said that the team comprised seven former U.S. Special Forces members, while another source was quoted as saying the team comprised only two persons, *NAME NAME*. One source reported that the Americans had smuggled weapons into the country and that the group had connections with the team.

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° The source who insisted that the team comprised only two persons stated that the report on the immigration of the Americans was "distorted intentionally" to test the reaction of Thai authorities. The original source of the alleged "fabricated report" was not divulged because of its sensitivity.

° The sources said that Thailand had no policy to allow such a rescue mission as it could harm the relations between Thailand and Laos. Some said that Thai authorities were unable to bar the Americans from entering the country as the information reached them too late. Commander of the Immigration

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Division Maj Gen Nat Minakanit told The Nation that he had not been informed of the report.

- 1 ^{NAME}, Commander of the Special Branch Division has ordered Thai Special Branch and Immigration Officials to locate the whereabouts of the American team and to report to him early next week on the result of their search.

cc: DD
CS

~~SECRET~~

^{NAME}
Rear Admiral; USN
Assistant Vice Director
for Collection Management

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NND 942043 483

memorandum

DATE: 26 April 1983

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: DC

U-4137/DI-E2

SUBJECT: PW/MIA Daily Report

TO: DR

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The following has transpired today on PW/MIA activities:

- [] Uses Old Photo to Confirm Presence of PWs in Indochina

- ° Today's edition of The Washington Times reported that Bo Gritz is using a 10-year old photograph, allegedly of a PW in Laos, to bolster his contention that Americans are still being held captive in Indochina.
- ° On March 22 he testified at the House Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs that he had brought back proof that U.S. PWs were being held in Laos, but declined to furnish the Subcommittee with the photographs he claimed would back up his report, saying he would mail the evidence at a later date. However, as of yesterday, the photographic evidence had not been received by the Subcommittee.
- ° After the session with the Subcommittee members, [] briefly displayed a photo of a man on a cot during an impromptu press conference. Witnesses recalled [] saying "Here is one of the guys we left behind." Another witness said [] left the clear impression that the photo was one he had obtained through his own intelligence sources, although he never directly made that claim.
- ° The photo in question is one which DIA first published in a book of photographs of identified PWs and possible PWs. This book was reviewed by each returning PW and has continually been made available to the next of kin after the war. Copies have also been provided to the National League of Families. The photo is one of six that remain unidentified. Its origin is uncertain and the photo has never been positively identified as a PW or even as an American.
- ° [] could not be reached for comment on his use of the photo. Several weeks ago, after The Washington Times reported that he had fabricated his part in a 1966 battle in Vietnam, [] said he would not speak with representatives of the newspaper. He did say in general terms, however, that unfavorable news stories were part of actions inspired by the military to punish him for raising the PW issue.

cc: DD
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memorandum

DATE: 27 April 1983

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: DC.

U-4138/DI-E2

SUBJECT: PW/MIA Daily Report

TO: DR

The following has transpired today on PW/MIA activities:

- Joint Chiefs of Staff Meeting

- ° The Joint Chiefs of Staff were briefed today and provided an update by ~~NA ~ E~~ on DIA's ongoing PW/MIA effort. The briefing was presented at their request.

- Visit by Executive Director of the National League of Families

- ° Mrs. Ann Mills Griffiths, Executive Director of the National League of Families met with a DI-E2 representative today to discuss refugee cases and other items of mutual interest. No PW/MIA items remain outstanding from this meeting.

cc: DD
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE: 28 April 1983

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: DC

C-4140/DI-E2

SUBJECT: PW/MIA Daily Report

TO: DR

The following has transpired today on PW/MIA activities:

- Interview of Lao Refugee

° From 25-28 April, a DI-E2 analyst interviewed and polygraphed Lao refugee *SOURCE* *SC* claimed he had been incarcerated in 1979 at Sam Khe Prison near Vientiane, Laos with two Americans, an Australian and a Frenchman.

° *SC* was polygraphed concerning his PW information. He responded in the affirmative to each of the first three questions and in the negative to the last question. The relevant questions and the results of the polygraph are as follows:

-- Were you confined in Sam Khe Prison in 1979? Inconclusive.

-- Were you in the same cell as two white men? Deception indicated.

-- Did those white men tell you they were American military? Deception indicated.

-- Did you fabricate any of the information you gave me concerning those two men? Deception indicated?

° OSI provided polygraph support and Voice of America provided linguists for the interview of *SC* *SC* will depart Washington on 28 April and return to *SD*

cc: DD
CS

SIGNED

NAME

Rear Admiral, USN
Assistant Vice Director
for Collection Management

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U.S. Government Printing Office: 1980-0-1-525/1103

memorandum

DATE: 29 April 1983

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: DC

U-4143/DI-E2

SUBJECT: PW/MIA Daily Report

TO: DR

The following has transpired today on PW/MIA activities:

- Media Coverage of Bo Gritz

- ° Bo Gritz and Lynn Standerwick (NOK of a USAF officer unaccounted for in Laos) appeared on a 28 April telecast of the Merv Griffin Show. Gritz defended himself by stating that the media has drifted away from the PW/MIA issue and is now pursuing individuals like himself who believe that Americans are still PWs in Indochina.
- ° Gritz began the interview by asserting that although he never saw any American PWs, after spending 80 days on the ground in Laos he firmly believes and knows that they are there. After hearing "corroborating" testimonies from five different persons, Gritz stated that Operation Lazarus was initiated and teams were sent into Laos to photograph twelve separate sites where U.S. PWs were believed held. According to Gritz, two of these locations turned up "positive" and he was thus able to confirm that U.S. PWs were there.
- ° Gritz acknowledged receipt of private donations, equipment and information for his rescue mission, but declined to specify the source of each. He further added that while President Reagan has declared the PW/MIA issue the highest national priority, only three JCRC members are available in Bangkok to work on the resolution of the issue. He went on to say that ADM Paulson recently testified that last year 20 refugees had been polygraphed and that the issue should require at least 20 polygraphs per day.
- ° According to Gritz, in 1981 ADM Paulson stated that Gritz could not be a principle agent for this issue because he was too visible. Gritz contends that after six months, and four of them in Laos, he has successfully proven ADM Paulson to be wrong.
- ° He further added that although he received all the help necessary for his operation from several government agencies, he is not angered by what he sees as plausible denials by the government of involvement with Gritz.

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- Gritz Alleges Possession of American Remains

- ° On 26 April, Gritz spoke before a group in Haywood, California, on the PW/MIA issue. He claimed to have had the remains of two U.S. servicemen in his possession for the past 21 days and added that he would not turn them over to the U.S. Government. He also claims to have six additional remains in the "pipeline."
- ° We are attempting to ascertain through the DIA General Counsel whether possession of human remains is illegal.
- ° The FBI has also been advised of the foregoing.

cc: DD
CS

SIGNED

[Signature]
Rear Admiral, USN
Assistant Vice Director
Collection Management

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NND 942043 488

15-22 March

BULLETS

Schedule of Bullets for March 1983

1 Mar 83 (1) Media Coverage of the Gritz Arrest
(2) Congressional Briefing Robert Torricelli
2 Mar 83 (1) Media Coverage of the Gritz Arrest
3 Mar 83 (1) Private PW Venture
4 Mar 83 (1) Media Coverage of the Gritz Arrest
7 Mar 83
8 Mar 83 (1) Private PW Venture NAME
9 Mar 83 (1) Turnover of Remains (Same USAF)
10 Mar 83 (1) US/SRV PW/MIA Meeting (2) Congressional Testimony ^(5 Reps) (Solarz)
(3) Congressional Briefing (Nicholas Mavroules)
11 Mar 83 (1) US/SRV PW/MIA Meeting (2) Private PW Venture (3) Cong Briefing (Mavroules)
14 Mar 83 (1) Return of US Remains (2) Media Coverage of the Gritz Operation
15 Mar 83 NO BULLETS NO BULLETS NO BULLETS NO BULLETS
16 Mar 83 NO BULLETS NO BULLETS NO BULLETS NO BULLETS
17 Mar 83 NO BULLETS NO BULLETS NO BULLETS NO BULLETS
18 Mar 83 NO BULLETS NO BULLETS NO BULLETS NO BULLETS
21 Mar 83 NO BULLETS NO BULLETS NO BULLETS NO BULLETS
22 Mar 83 NO BULLETS NO BULLETS NO BULLETS NO BULLETS
23 Mar 83 (1) Media Coverage of Yesterday's PW/MIA Congressional Testimony
(2) Congressional Briefing (John Murtha)
24 Mar 83 (1) Vietnamese Refugee in California
25 Mar 83 (1) Alleged Sighting of 30 Caucasians in Hanoi Prison (Source)
28 Mar 83 (1) Interview of Lao Refugee (Source)
29 Mar 83 (1) Meeting with a FBI Rep (2) Media Coverage of Bo Gritz)
30 Mar 83 (1) Media Coverage of James "Bo" Gritz
31 Mar 83 (1) Return of Former French Servicemen

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memorandum

DATE: 1 March 1983

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: DC

S-4012/DI-E2

SUBJECT: PW/MIA Daily Report

TO: DR

The following has transpired today on PW/MIA activities:

- Media Coverage of the Gritz Arrest

- ° Several U.S. newspapers carried articles today on Bo Gritz and his cross border foray into Laos. The Washington Times, The Philadelphia Inquirer and USA Today provided the following information pertaining to the Gritz operation:
 - Gritz told CBS radio that he was sure "more than 10" Americans who fought in the Vietnam War are held captive in Southeast Asia.
 - Gritz stated in a telephonic interview with radio station KOA that "the evidence (that missing Americans are still alive in Southeast Asia) is not circumstantial any more." He was "convinced that Americans are being held as prisoners by the Communists."
 - Gritz was released on \$6500 bail. The trial of Gritz and the other two Americans charged earlier with the same offense is due to begin in about a week. Conviction of the charge of illegal possession of a high-powered radio transmitter carries a maximum sentence of five years imprisonment.
- ° Our CIA counterpart has advised that the two Americans who allegedly accompanied Gritz into Laos (Mr. NAME and Mr. NAME) are presently located in Nakhon Phanom and plan to turn themselves into the Thai police shortly.

- Congressional Briefing

- ° At his request, Representative Robert G. Torricelli (D-NJ) was briefed yesterday on DIA's ongoing intelligence research efforts on the PW/MIA issue. No requirements remain outstanding as a result of the briefing.

cc: DD
CS

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918504

Name
Rear Admiral, USN
Assistant Vice Director
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memorandum

U-4017/DI-E2

(P)

DATE: 2 March 1983

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: DC

SUBJECT: PW/MIA Daily Report

TO: DR

The following has transpired today on PW/MIA activities:

- Media coverage of the Gritz Arrest

° The latest news articles on the Gritz foray have stated that:

- Gritz reportedly had the latest in U.S. made "spy gear" for his rescue operation. U.S. sources in Bangkok were quoted as stating that the radio used by Gritz was capable of transmitting messages directly from Laos to Washington. The radio was reportedly confiscated by Thai police prior to its use.
- Disclosure of the type and purpose of the radio reportedly bolstered Gritz' credibility regarding his statements that his two rescue missions (Nov 82 and Feb 83) were carried out with the blessing of U.S. intelligence officials.

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-- [] and DIA have denied any involvement with Gritz.

cc: DD
CS

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NAME

Rear Admiral, USN

Assistant Vice Director

for Collection Management

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memorandum

DATE: 3 March 1983

S-4021/DI-E2

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: DC

SUBJECT: PW/MIA Daily Report

TO: DR

The following has transpired today on PW/MIA activities:

- Private PW Venture

- ° The JCRC Liaison officer in Bangkok has forwarded a message detailing discussions held with [REDACTED]

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- ° A summary of the meeting is as follows:

-- [REDACTED] stated that, inasmuch as the FBI would be bringing charges against him, he would have to be cautious concerning what was discussed.

-- [REDACTED] had no clear or hard evidence that any Americans are being held prisoner in Southeast Asia.

-- He disassociated himself from the media reports on the results of his operation and clarified each specific report:

- °° The report that an American prisoner named Morgan Jefferson Donahue recently completed a "questionnaire" provided by [REDACTED] is inaccurate and has not been verified. [REDACTED] attributes little credence to this report inasmuch as data on Morgan Donahue is readily available among the Lao resistance and within the Lao refugee camps. [REDACTED] attributes the press report on Donahue to a leak from someone in the U.S. he had taken into his confidence.

- °° [REDACTED] has no verification of the reports concerning ten Americans being held captive which have been attributed to him. The sources of the information are associated with Lao resistance elements. [REDACTED] "believes the sources are credible" but this is based only on the fact that they seem to be "good men."

- °° When questioned concerning the rumor of remains recovered by [REDACTED] preferred not to make any specific comment at that time. The U.S. Consul General was able to ascertain that another of [REDACTED] associates (Ms. NAME daughter of an American civilian unaccounted for in Laos) departed Bangkok on 2 March, acting as a courier for a "sensitive package."

- °° [REDACTED] stated that he enjoys participating in these types of operations and wants to continue doing them.

First time only
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[REDACTED] alleged that he has 12 locations in Laos (NFI) that are being constantly monitored by "paramilitary forces" for possible presence of captured Americans.

SIGNED

cc : DD
CS

Name
Rear Admiral, USN
Assistant Vice Director
for Collection Management

~~SECRET NO FORN~~

LIMITED

NND 942043 483

0005

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE: 4 March 1983

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: DC

C-4024/DI-E2

SUBJECT: PW/MIA Daily Report

TO: DR

The following has transpired today on PW/MIA activities:

- Media Coverage of the Gritz Arrest

- ° The Today show of 3 March and today's Good Morning America show presented interviews of Bo Gritz in which he contradicted his statements made to the JCRC Liaison Officer during their meeting yesterday.
- ° The following comments are those which directly contradicted his earlier statements:
 - Gritz stated that he told U.S. Government representatives that more than 10 Americans are still alive but for legal reasons couldn't confirm or deny the information.
 - He stated that he had hard evidence to prove that Americans are alive but could not release the information until he returned to the U.S. He added that he had shared some of this information with U.S. Government representatives. He also stated that he withheld information from the JCRC Liaison Officer in order not to incriminate himself or his men.
 - ° Gritz strongly implied that the U.S. Government had been involved in his operations to include financial and material support. He added that he had coordinated his activities with appropriate authorities before each and every operation he had undertaken. Gritz' statements were substantiated by his wife who stated that she had acted as a courier and aided in obtaining equipment for use in his operation.
 - ° Gritz ended today's interview by stating that "after the dust had settled he would return unless his country or an appropriate authority told him not to go."

cc: DD
CS

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DATE 1/6/04 BY AUC 60270 BCE/JAG/ok
918504

NAME
Rear Admiral, USN
Assistant Vice Director
for Collection Management

Classified by
Declassify on

DI
OADR

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
(REV. 1-80)

NND 942043 484

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

memorandum

DATE: 7 March 1983

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: DC

U-4027/DI-E2

SUBJECT: PW/MIA Daily Report

TO: DR

The following has transpired today on PW/MIA activities:

- Media Coverage of the Gritz Arrest

- ° Today's CBS Morning News presented a segment on Bo Gritz and his cross border operation.
- ° An interview with one of Gritz' former colleagues produced the following statements:
 - Gritz has a strong ego problem.
 - He has no legitimacy - no government sanction or backing and no legitimate targets.
- ° Gritz was quoted as saying that in the four years since his retirement he has tracked thousands of reports of sightings of Americans in Laos and Vietnam. (Only 480 live sighting reports have been received and over half of these have been equated to accounted for Americans.)
- ° The CBS reporter stated that although Gritz was convinced that more than 10 Americans are still captive in Indochina he could produce no hard evidence as proof. The Pentagon was quoted as stating that Gritz could not substantiate his claims with any verifiable information.
- ° A videotape of Gritz and two of his men being released from jail at: Nakhon Phanom was also shown.

cc: DD
CSALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 2/6/04 BY AUC 60290 BCE/AG/edc

918 504

NAME

(Rear Admiral, USN
Assistant Vice Director
for Collection Management

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
(MAY 1-80)

101-11.6

NND 942043 485

U.S. GOV

526:7210

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE: 8 March 1983

REPLY TO: DC
ATTN OF:

S-4029/DI-E2

SUBJECT: PW/MIA Daily Report

TO: DR

The following has transpired today on PW/MIA activities:

- Private PW Venture

- ° We have been advised that as of 7 March, Mr. *NAME*, an associate of Gritz who participated in the cross border foray into Laos, was located in Bangkok. *NAME* reportedly is in hiding until he sees what happens to Gritz. He also claimed to possess missing equipment (apparently referring to Litton radio equipment) and plans to use it "as a bargaining chip" if necessary.
- ° In a 6 March telecon, Gritz informed the JCRC Liaison Officer (LNO) that he had recovered human remains believed to be an American. An associate of Gritz reportedly would deliver the remains to the JCRC LNO on 9 March. Gritz did not provide any information pertaining to the quantity of remains, origin or the circumstances of recovery. Gritz has already notified media representatives in Nakhon Phanom concerning his alleged remains recovery.
- ° The trial of Gritz has reportedly been postponed until Tuesday 15 March.

cc: DD
CS

SIGNED

Name
Rear Admiral, USN
Assistant Vice Director
for Collection Management

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CONFIDENTIAL
memorandum

C-4033/DI-E2

DATE: 9 March 1983

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: DC

SUBJECT: PW/MIA Daily Report

TO: DR

The following has transpired today on PW/MIA activities:

- Turnover of Remains

- ° This morning, an associate of [] turned over to the JCRC Liaison Officer in Bangkok a quantity of alleged human remains. The remains, which consisted of approximately one pound of burned and badly fragmented bones, were turned in at the Amembassy in Bangkok. Media representatives were present at the Embassy gate and filmed the arrival of the [] emissary with the remains. No photos of the actual turnover ceremony were made.
- ° According to [] received the remains several days ago from a "Lao man" in Thailand and also allegedly has an associated tail number and other identification media (NFI). [] requested to provide all information associated with these remains to the US Government.
- ° The remains turned over today were recognized by one of the JCRC Liaison personnel as a portion of those which had previously been offered for sale at Nakhom Phanom by a Lao resistance intermediary. The remains were reportedly associated with an aircraft with the numbers 132 410 thereon. This aircraft has been equated to an A1E which crashed and burned on 20 October 1966 at a location approximately 45 miles north-west of Tchepone, Laos. No parachute was seen and no beeper signals nor radio calls were heard from the pilot - Captain [] USAF. Search and rescue efforts were unsuccessful.
- ° The remains will be escorted to the Central Identification Laboratory in Hawaii by the JCRC Commander who is presently meeting with SRV PW/MIA representatives in Hanoi.

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b7Ccc: DD
CS

Name
Rear Admiral, USN
Assistant Vice Director
for Collection Management

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memorandum

DATE: 10 March 1983

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: DC

U-4036/DI-E2

SUBJECT: PW/MIA Daily Report

TO: DR

The following has transpired today on PW/MIA activities:

- U.S./SRV PW/MIA Meeting

- ° As previously reported, American and Vietnamese PW/MIA specialists are meeting in Hanoi from 9-12 March. This is the second in a series of meetings which was a result of a longstanding U.S. Government proposal for U.S. and SRV technical experts to meet regularly on the PW/MIA issue. The U.S. delegation is composed of representatives of the JCRC and the U.S. Army's Central Identification Laboratory in Hawaii.

- Congressional Testimony

- ° We have been advised by DI-3 that Representative Stephen J. Solarz, (D-NY), in his capacity as Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs has requested testimony on the PW/MIA issue to be given in a hearing scheduled for 21 March. The format of the testimony has not yet been finalized by the committee. RADM Paulson will represent DIA. State and National League of Families representatives will also participate.

- Congressional Briefing

- ° At his request, Representative Nicholas Mavroules (D-MA) was briefed yesterday by RADM Paulson on DIA's ongoing PW/MIA intelligence role. No requirements remain outstanding as a result.

cc: DD
CSNAME
Colonel, USAF
Chief, PW/MIA BranchALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE: 11 March 1983

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: DC

C-4042/DI-E2

SUBJECT: PW/MIA Daily Report

TO: DR

The following has transpired today on PW/MIA activities:

- U.S./SRV PW/MIA Meeting

- ° The head of the U.S. PW/MIA delegation currently visiting Hanoi to meet with Vietnamese officials has advised that the SRV has announced that they have the remains of nine servicemen and material evidence on three others. The remains and material evidence reportedly will be repatriated in late April or early May.

- Private PW Venture

- ° [] and his associates pleaded not guilty to charges of illegally possessing a radio transmitter during their trial in Nakhon Phanom today. In a prepared statement the five Americans also alleged that the group was in Thailand at the request of an organization representing PW/MIA families.

- ° All members of the [] organization were found guilty as charged and given a one year suspended prison sentence and a fine of 3000 baht (\$75) each. No deportation order was issued in connection with the sentence.

- ° The entire [] group is tentatively scheduled to arrive in Los Angeles tomorrow morning.

- Congressional Briefing

- ° At the request of Representative Nicholas Mavroules (D-MA), a member of his staff was briefed today on the loss incident of [] who was missing in action in Laos. A DI-E2 representative presented a summary of the case and answered specific questions pertaining to the intelligence relating to [] [] is the Massachusetts State Coordinator for the National League of Families and is a constituent of Representative Mavroules.

cc: DD
CS

NAME

Colonel, USAF
Chief, PW/MIA Branch

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE: 14 March 1983

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: DC

C-4045/DI-E2

SUBJECT: PW/MIA Daily Report

TO: DR

The following has transpired today on PW/MIA activities:

- Return of U.S. Remains

- ° As previously reported, the SRV has announced that they will return the remains of nine U.S. servicemen and material evidence on three others.
- ° We have been provided a list of those individuals for whom the Vietnamese reportedly have remains or information. An analysis of these incidents has revealed the following:
 - Of the nine remains to be returned (6 Air Force, 3 Navy), seven were involved in incidents which, we believed, the Vietnamese should have been able to account, i.e., information from U.S. returnees, open source material identifying the individuals or U.S. eyewitnesses to the survival of their incident.
 - Of the three individuals reportedly associated only with material evidence (1 Navy and 2 Air Force pilots), two of these servicemen were known to have survived their incident and were alive on the ground. In order for the SRV to have material evidence, their ID cards, etc., they should also have knowledge of the remains associated with the material evidence.
- ° The turnover of the remains and material evidence has been postponed till the May/June time frame.

- Media Coverage of the Gritz Operation

- ° We have been advised that Cable News Network tonight will broadcast a report which will provide a summary of the Gritz foray into Laos and include an interview with Gritz himself. A videotape of the Gritz segment will be made and will be available for viewing.

cc: DD
CS

NAME
Rear Admiral, USN
Assistant Vice Director
for Collection Management

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memorandum

DATE: 23 March 1983

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: DC

U-4052/DI-E2

SUBJECT: PW/MIA Daily Report

TO: DR

The following has transpired today on PW/MIA activities:

- Media Coverage of Yesterday's PW/MIA Congressional Testimony

- Media interest on yesterday's PW/MIA testimony before the House Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs was, as expected, intense.
- Both local papers, UPI, AP and two of the National News Networks had coverage of the hearing. Most articles stated that Gritz had no hard, firm evidence to support his allegation that Americans are still held captive in Southeast Asia.
- A Videotape of the National News segments will be made and will be available for viewing.

- Congressional Briefing

- A DI-E2 representative presented a briefing today to Representative John P. Murtha (D-PA) at the Rayburn House Office Building.
- The briefing consisted of a summary of DIA's PW/MIA-related intelligence efforts as well as our knowledge of the Bo Gritz operation. The Congressman had requested the PW/MIA briefing in preparation for an upcoming visit to the Far East. Representative Murtha was last briefed on the PW/MIA issue on 8 April 1981.
- No requirements remain outstanding as a result of the briefing.

cc: DD
CS

NAME
Colonel, USAF
Chief, PW/MIA Branch

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE: 24 March 1983

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: DC

C-4057/DI-E2

SUBJECT: PW/MIA Daily Report

TO: DR

The following has transpired today on PW/MIA activities:

- Vietnamese Refugee in California

- ° The FBI reports that a Vietnamese subject in Los Angeles claimed to have observed 61 Americans and two Australians, most of whom are believed to be pilots, in Hanoi during the period 1972-1976.
- Source told the FBI that he personally spoke with one of the Americans, whom he claimed was a colonel who was captured in the vicinity of Khe Sanh. Source described the colonel as responsible for radar, an electrical engineer, bearded with very bushy eyebrows. Although the description cannot be correlated to a specific American, the source believes he might be able to identify the colonel from a photograph.
- Source claimed that the Vietnamese Government does not consider the Americans to be prisoners, because they are not in prison; however, they are not free to leave the country.
- Source volunteered to obtain more information through a friend in North Vietnam, whom he claimed knows the present location of the Americans.
- Source claimed to have been a communist party member with access to the highest military and civil party officials in North Vietnam.
- Source described himself as an ethnic Chinese who was forced to leave Vietnam in 1979.
- There are indications that source spent several months in the People's Republic of China (PRC) before entering Hong Kong. He is currently in contact with PRC consular officials in San Francisco, as well as several Vietnamese "Resistance" leaders.
- Source entered the United States on 23 July 1980. He said he did not report his knowledge earlier because he was afraid to disclose his party membership. During the FBI interviews the source did not raise the PW/MIA issue, but discussed it freely after the interviewer addressed the issue.

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- ° The FBI has a strong counterintelligence interest in this source, and has proposed a joint effort to debrief and polygraph this source.
- ° DI-E2 and the FBI have tentatively agreed to jointly debrief this source in Washington, D.C. during 4-14 April 1983. DIA will provide a Vietnamese language qualified debriefer/analyst and fund source travel and local accommodations. Air Force OSI will furnish polygraph support. FBI will arrange for participation by its Los Angeles field agent and a Mandarin Chinese language qualified debriefer.

cc: DD
CS

SIGNER

NAME
Rear Admiral, USN —
Assistant Vice Director
for Collection Management

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE: 25 March 1983

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: DC

S-4059/DI-E2

SUBJECT: PW/MIA Daily Report

TO: DR

The following has transpired today on PW/MIA activities:

- Alleged Sighting of 30 Caucasians in Hanoi Prison
 - ° A Vietnamese refugee, *SOURCE*, has provided firsthand information concerning 30 Caucasian prisoners which he allegedly observed at the Citadel Prison in Hanoi on two occasions - in the early summer of 1978 and in August 1982.*
 - ° *SC* while visiting friends at 17 Ly Nam De Street, reportedly observed the prisoners from the second story of the General Officers' Quarters.
SC stated that all the prisoners appeared healthy and heard them speaking a language which he knew was not Russian, and believed was English. He was told by two friends who were sons of North Vietnamese General Officers that the prisoners were American.
 - ° The facility located at 17 Ly Nam De Street in Hanoi has been identified as a former detention installation which held American prisoners of war from June 1967 until March 1973. Additionally, the mortician, who reported that the Vietnamese had in its possession the remains of over 400 U.S. unaccounted for personnel, stated that the remains were enclosed in boxes stored at this facility.
 - ° *SC* was polygraphed by [] who conducted the initial interview, and results indicated no deception.
 - ° We have sent a message to the JCRC representative in Bangkok requesting that a reinterview of *SC* be accomplished.*
 - ° Imagery of the detention facility has been requested and analysis of the compound and surrounding buildings will be accomplished to determine building height, view into the prison facility from nearby buildings, etc.

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cc: DD
CS

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1. THE NLF VISITED 17 LY NAM DE STREET IN SEP 1982 - TOOK MANY PICTURES - OBVIOUSLY SAW NO AMERICANS.
* THIS INDIVIDUAL - PASSED A CIA POLY IN H.KONG!

Rear Admiral, USN
Assistant Vice Director
for Collection Management

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE: 28 March 1983

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: DC

S-4065/DI-E2

SUBJECT: PW/MIA Daily Report

TO: ~~DR~~

The following has transpired today on PW/MIA activities:

- Interview of Lao Refugee

- ° A Lao refugee, Mr. *SOURCE*, claims he saw "10 U.S. PWs with his own eyes" between January and March 1979 in Muong Khoua, Laos.
- ° *SC* was interviewed by the Joint Casualty Resolution Center Liaison Officer on three separate occasions and several discrepancies in his alleged sightings were revealed.
- ° *SC* was scheduled to come to the U.S. but instead migrated to France. USDAO Paris eventually located *SC* and he has agreed to come to the U.S. for an in-depth interview regarding his alleged sighting of U.S. PWs. His alleged sightings are important since they occurred in the same general area where *Sub Source* claims he saw five or six U.S. PWs. *SS* has been given two separate polygraph examinations and in both examinations no deception was indicated regarding his alleged sighting.
- ° OSI has agreed to provide polygraph support if *SC* agrees to participate in a polygraph examination. *SC* will arrive on 31 March and depart on 6 April. DIA will fund his travel to CONUS and return to Paris.

CC: DD
CS

NAME

Rear Admiral, USN
Assistant Vice Director
for Collection Management

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE: 29 March 1983

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: DC

S-4068/DI-E2

SUBJECT: PW/MIA Daily Report

TO: DR

The following has transpired today on PW/MIA activities:

- Meeting with a FBI representative

° DI-E2 representatives met with a Special Agent of the FBI today regarding the activities of [REDACTED]

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° The FBI is currently expanding its involvement in the Gritz operation with a more active investigation of any violation of U.S. law by [REDACTED] or his associates.

° The discussion centered on name identification and present location of several individuals associated both directly and indirectly in the [REDACTED] operation.

- Media Coverage of Bo Gritz

° Today's edition of The Washington Times carried a front page headline story regarding LTC Bo Gritz (USA-Ret).

° The article debunked one of Gritz' famous stories in which he claimed that he was on a mission when a fellow soldier took his own life so that his comrades might live. According to Army records and eyewitnesses, the soldier mentioned did not commit suicide, the battle did not take place where and when Gritz claimed and Gritz was not involved in any way with the mission.

° When confronted with these charges, Gritz admitted that his story was a "composite" of action he had seen in Vietnam and stated that "he was not part of that mission (in which the suicide allegedly occurred)."

cc: DD
CS

Name
Rear Admiral, USN
Assistant Vice Director
for Collection Management

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memorandum

DATE: 30 March 1983

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: DC

U-4071/DI-E2

SUBJECT: PW/MIA Daily Report

TO: DR

The following has transpired today on PW/MIA activities

- Media Coverage of James "Bo" Gritz

- ° Last night's ABC News program Nightline devoted a segment to Bo Gritz and his involvement in the PW/MIA issue.
- ° Gritz and a former Special Forces sergeant, *NAME*, were interviewed concerning allegations that Gritz lied in telling a "war story" during fund raising speeches. The story purported that a badly wounded Special Forces soldier took his own life in order that his fellow soldiers would not be forced to defend him against capture.
- ° Former Sergeant *NAME*, who was a participant in the mission in which the soldier reportedly committed suicide, stated that the soldier in question was badly wounded and could not have committed suicide, would not have attempted to do so even if he was physically capable of so doing, that the battle did not take place where and when Gritz claimed it did and that Gritz was not involved in any way in the battle.
- ° Gritz claimed that he had not been asked direct questions concerning the suicide story but admitted that he had not been involved in the mission he had previously described and that he had merely provided a "composite" of several stories which had occurred in Vietnam.
- ° Ted Koppel stated that Gritz' credibility had been called into question because of this recent allegation and that during Congressional testimony he had provided no hard evidence to back his claim that American prisoners are still held in Southeast Asia. Koppel admitted that all of Gritz' allegations had been fully investigated and that there was nothing that would contradict the fact that there was no hard evidence to support his allegation.
- ° Gritz, in a rather heated statement, requested that the U.S. Government's records should be subpoenaed and that DoD should be answering questions and not him. He also said that "very high people in the government" would "take steps to defame or destroy him" unless "he would cease and desist (his PW/MIA activities) immediately."

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° CDR *NAME* USN, was also interviewed on Nightline. CDR *NAME* was a former prisoner of war and was detained in North Vietnam for a three month period and reportedly was the last American prisoner released from North Vietnam. In response to a direct question, he opined that "some Americans" might be held prisoner in Southeast Asia.

cc: DD
CS

NAME
Rear Admiral, USN
Assistant Vice Director
for Collection Management

NND 942043

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE: 31 March 1983

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: DC

C-4075/DI-E2

SUBJECT: PW/MIA Daily Report

TO: DR

The following has transpired today on PW/MIA activities:

- Return of Former French Servicemen

- ° As previously reported, the French Assistant Military Attache in Bangkok indicated that seven former French military personnel were scheduled to be repatriated from Hanoi during the March-April time frame. These individuals either deserted from the French Army in Indochina or had been captured and subsequently elected to remain in Vietnam.
- ° We requested through the State Department that the French Government confirm the dates of the departure of these individuals and expressed an interest in interviewing these returnees.
- ° In response, one of the Southeast Asian desk officers at the French Foreign Ministry stated that he had heard nothing about the repatriation of the seven men and that he would find it surprising if there were any ex-French soldiers in Vietnam who would want to return to France after thirty years. He subsequently searched through correspondence and reportedly could not find any reference to the upcoming repatriation.
- ° An Amembassy Paris political officer opined that either the French Defense Ministry is not talking to the External Relations Ministry or the matter is tightly held at a higher level at External Relations.
- ° Amembassy Paris will follow up this request through higher echelons of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Defense.

cc: DD
CS

SIGNED

Name: [Signature]
Rear Admiral, USN
Assistant Vice Director
for Collection Management

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National Archives



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Washington, DC 20409

October 3, 1994

Mr. J. Kevin O'Brien
Chief, FOIA/PA Branch
Federal Bureau of Investigation
10th & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20535

REGISTERED MAIL

R 841 102 354

Dear Mr. O'Brien:

DOCUMENT CLASSIFICATION UNIT NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Under the Mandatory Review provisions of Executive Order 12356, [redacted] of the Smithsonian Institution has requested access to certain documents from records of the Records of Headquarters, U.S. Air Force (Air Staff). Enclosed are copies of his letter and of one of the documents under our project number NND 942501: page control numbers 137-140.

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b7C

We request a determination concerning declassification of information in the documents that is of interest to your agency. If any information under the classification authority of your agency requires continued protection, we request that you provide sanitizing instructions.

Please return the copies of the documents with your reply and refer to our project NND 942501. NARA will inform [redacted] of your determination and of any appeal rights that he may have. If you have any questions please contact either [redacted] or [redacted]

Sincerely,

Louis D. Cuny

for
Marvin F. Russell
Chief, General Archives Review Branch
Records Declassification Branch

Enclosures

**REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED
WHEN SEPARATED FROM
CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURES**

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/6/04 BY 60390BCE/AG/alc
918504

NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

FAX (202) 786-2262 FAX 264729

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20560

August 19, 1992

John Butler
Chief, Textual Reference Branch
Suitland Reference Branch (NNRR)
National Archives and Records Administration
Washington, D.C. 20409

Re: Special Declassification Review Request

Dear Mr. Butler:

We request that the following Directorate of Intelligence files in Entry #213 of Record Group #341 be reviewed for declassification pursuant to the Special Declassification Review procedure.

1. All 319.1 decimal files;
2. All 334 decimal files;
3. All 337 decimal files;
4. All 360.2 decimal files; and
5. All 471.6 decimal files.

We would appreciate being informed at your earliest convenience as a set of files is declassified. If you have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your courtesy and cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Department of Space
History

b6
b7C

cc:

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/6/04 BY *ANCH290 BCE/AG/ek*

918504

SP 92-77

62A-149-1038244-31
ENCLOSURE

S 21

9-4



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

March 29, 1949

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Major General Charles P. Cabell
Director of Intelligence
Department of the Air Force
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: AIR INTELLIGENCE REVIEW

Dear General Cabell:

It has been called to my attention that the Air Force is now publishing a pamphlet entitled "Air Intelligence Review" and a recent issue has been called to my attention. The matters contained therein were of an interesting nature and were well presented.

It will be appreciated if you will forward four copies of subsequent issues of the "Air Intelligence Review" to me.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

DECLASSIFIED BY SP12BTL/TAM
ON 1-10-95

62A-HQ-1038244-31

ENCLOSURE

NND 942501 - 137

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

DATE: 6 Apr 49

PROBLEM

1. Answer letter to General Cabell from J. Edgar Hoover.

FACTS AND DISCUSSION

2. Mr. Hoover wrote General Cabell, 29 March 1949, requesting that 4 copies of Air Intelligence Review (Continental Air Command) be supplied his office in the future. Answering letter was prepared by OIR-DD.
3. Letter sent from OIR-DD to Continental Air Command requesting them to send a copy of each back issue, and 4 copies of future issues, direct to FBI office.
4. OIR-DD sent four copies of the Air Intelligence Review, issue of 5 April 1949, direct to FBI.

ACTION

5. Request that General Cabell sign letter to Mr. Hoover (par. 1, above)

COORDINATION

62A-HQ-1035244-31

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-10-95 BY SP10B/lan

DATE: 29 MAR 49
FROM: J. Edgar Hoover

SUSPENSE DATE: 1 APR 49
PAGE 54

FILE DESIGNATION AND DATE:

TYPE: Pers. Ltr. to Cabell

SMRY:

REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL COPIES OF SUBSEQUENT
ISSUES OF "AIR INTELLIGENCE REVIEW."

RE

DO NOT REMOVE THIS COPY

b. CLASSIFICATION:

CONFIDENTIAL

UNCL

TO: OIR
DATE: 31 MAR 49
REPLIED OR ENDORSED TO: Ltr to SAC, FBI
TO: Ltr
DATE: 1 APR
FILED (PLACE): 14 APR / Ltr to CONAC
TO: SAC, FBI
DATE: 6 Apr.
OTHER ACTION: 14 APR
HQ AAF

SUSPENSE

DATE: 3 Apr 49
ASGD BY: Col Schenck
NO. OIR- 544

DATE RECEIVED DIR/INT

c. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS - REMARKS

DD

DATE: 31 MAR 49

NO. 1

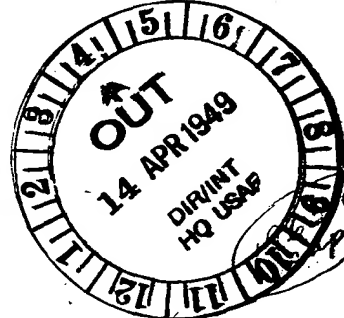
THIS IS CONFIRMATION OF VERBAL REQUEST OF
FBI-USAF LIAISON. PREPARE REPLY TO
MR. HOOVER FOR OIR SIGNATURE.

GOODMAN G. GRIFFIN JR.
Lt. Col., USAF

(Use other side of this sheet for additional remarks)

d.	TO DOWN	BR.	TO UP	TO DOWN	DIV.	TO UP	TO DOWN	DIR/INT	TO UP
		OIP-PP			AFOP			0930 12 apr	
		OIP-FL						ASST EXEC	12 apr
		OIP-SP							
		OIR-CO						ASST EXEC	5/16
X		OIR-DD		X	AFOR				
		OIR-AA						EXECUTIVE	12 apr
		OIR-SR							
		OIR-RC						DIR/INT	13 apr
		OAI-OA			AFOA				
		OAI-DA							
		OAI-AE							
		OAI-AF							
		OAI-SV							
		PERS			ADMIN				
		M & R							
		B & F							
		CABLE							
								
								
								

X Action
✓ Coordination



e. DATE REC'D BR
ACTION ASGD TO
SIGNED

f. DISPATCH
DISPATCHED BY
DATE DISPATCHED

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-10-96 BY SP12 A/L/ham

g. TO: Gen. Ag.
Gen. Cabell

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

(Continued)

DATE 6 April
NO. 2

The FBI have expressed interest
in this publication although it would appear from
their letter that they were referring to the
Digest. They are sending in another request
which will cover the Digest. Taylor

h. TO:

DATE _____
NO. _____

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-10-95 BY SP10 BSI/tam

CONFIDENTIAL

62-119-1035244-31

ENCLOSURE

NND 942501 - 140



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Washington, D. C. 20535

REGISTERED RETURN RECEIPT

Date: January 12, 1995

To: Mr. Marvin F. Russell
Chief, General Archives Review Branch
Records Declassification Branch
National Archives
Washington, D.C. 20409

From: J. Kevin O'Brien, Chief
Freedom of Information/Privacy Act (FOI/PA) Section
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

Subject: ~~MANDATORY DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW REQUEST~~
~~AIR INTELLIGENCE REVIEW (PROJECT NUMBER:~~
~~NND: 942501 PAGE CONTROL NUMBER 137-140)~~

DOCUMENT CLASSIFICATION UNIT NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Reference is made to your letter, dated October 3, 1994, in which you requested a mandatory review of documents from the Records of Headquarters, U.S. Air Force (Air Staff).

Our review determined that document 137, and the FBI information contained in documents 138-140, do not warrant classification pursuant to Executive Order 12356.

We are returning the documents to you with our appropriate markings.

Any questions with regard to this review may be directed to Unit Chief [redacted] FTS [redacted]

Enclosures (5)

~~CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL ENCLOSED~~

THIS COMMUNICATION IS
UNCLASSIFIED UPON THE REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURES

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*File in 62A-HQ1038244 with
Attached enclosures*

JAN 23 1995
Dep. Dir. _____
Chief of Staff _____
Off. of Gen. Counsel **FBI**
Asst. Dir.: _____
Crim. Inv. _____
CJIS _____
Finance _____
Info. Res. _____
Insp. _____
Lab. _____
National Sec. _____
Personnel _____
Training _____
Off. of EEOA _____
Off. of Public & Cong. Affs. _____
Director's Office _____

MAIL ROOM ☒

DECLASSIFIED BY *AUC 60290 BCE/AG/OC*
ON *2/6/2004*

90504

FBI/DOJ

National Archives



375

Washington, DC 20408

~~SECRET~~

May 5, 1994

Mr. Kevin O'Brien
Chief, FOI/PA Branch
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Room 6296
10th & Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

Document Classification and Review National

Re: Requestor's Name: [redacted]

Project Number: NND 942063

b6
b7C

Archives and Records Administration
Dear Mr. O'Brien:

Under the terms of the Mandatory Review provisions of Executive Order 12356, [redacted] has requested access to a document from the Records of the U.S. Senate (Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs) which we believe may be of interest to your agency. Enclosed are copies of [redacted] request letter and of the item for your review for possible declassification. This document is also being coordinated with the Office of the Secretary of Defense, [redacted] and the Department of State.

b2

Some of the documents requested by the researcher already contain redactions. These documents were submitted by the Committee in partially redacted form but not declassified. We are submitting the redacted document because that is the document that became part of the Committee records and we are unable to provide a complete copy. Any further redactions made upon review should be clearly distinguished from the redactions on the original document. Please note that skewed or illegible copies reflect the condition of the items in the files. In each case we have forwarded the best copy available.

Please specify the number of days in which the researcher, if necessary, may appeal your agency's decisions. We will notify the researcher that your agency's time limitations for an appeal will commence from the date of NARA's letter to the requestor.

2 ENCLOSURE

62A-HQ-1038244-33

Enclosure
62A-HQ-1038244-
~~SECRET~~

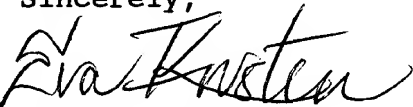
ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/6/04 BY 60290BCE/AG/ec
918504

~~SECRET~~

Send your review determination, including all sanitizing instructions, to this office and refer to our project number NND 942063. The National Archives will notify the researcher of your decision and of any appeal rights. If you have any questions regarding this case, please contact [redacted] and cite our project number.

b6
b7C

Sincerely,

For 
JEANNE SCHAUBLE

Director
Records Declassification Division

Enclosures

~~SECRET~~

Becomes UNCLASSIFIED Upon
Removal of Enclosures

CERTIFICATION OF CITIZENSHIP

Date of Request: 9/21/93

Name of Depository:

Address:

I, [Redacted], certify that I am a United States citizen or a permanent resident alien, and hereby request a mandatory review of the classified information in the attached listed documents in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 12356, Section 3.4.

b6
b7C

[Redacted]
(Signature)

[Redacted]
(Printed Full Name)

Permanent
Address:

[Redacted]
(Street Address)

[Redacted]
(City)

MD
(State)

20910
(Zip Code)

Telephone:

[Redacted]
(Business or Home Number including Area Code)

Authority for solicitation of the above information is 5 U.S.C. 552a. Disclosure of this information is voluntary. If the information is not provided, however, the individual's declassification review request may not be processed.

The purpose for request of this information is to identify and record individuals who request mandatory review of documents, to certify that the researcher meets the requirements established in E.O. 12356, Section 3, and to enable later contact with the researcher regarding disposition of his or her mandatory review request.

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/6/04 BY DAUC 60290PCS/AS/edk
918504

62A-HQ-1038244-33

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

NA FORM 14060 (11-86)

ENCLOSURE

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1987-170 - 438/59473

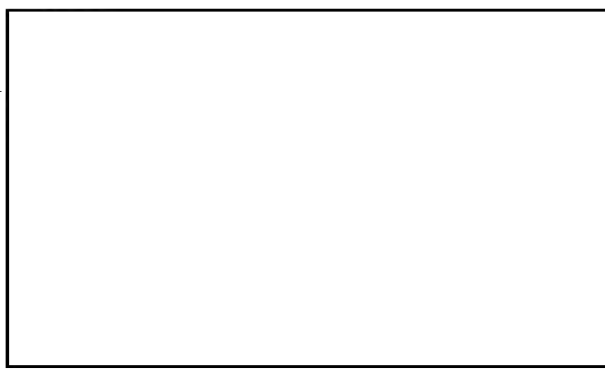
Jan 30, 1994

National Archives
Center for Legislative Archives
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

I request access to Senate Select Committee
POW/MIA Boxes from the office of Senate
Security. Please treat each box (file item)
as an individual request.

BX	Item
1	2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12
2	3
3	1, 3, 5
13	11, 14, 15, 16, 17
14	1, 5, 9
34	6, 2, 3
40	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
42	9, 10, 11
47	1, 4



ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/6/04 BY Auc6290BCE/AC/et
918504

b6
b7c





U.S. Department of Justice

32

Federal Bureau of Investigation
~~SECRET~~

Washington, D. C. 20535

Date: August 30, 1994

To: Ms. Jeanne Schauble
Director
Records Declassification Division
Rm. 18W, National Archives Building
Washington, D.C. 20408

From: J. Kevin O'Brien, Chief
Freedom of Information/Privacy Act (FOI/PA) Section
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

Subject: ~~SECRET~~ DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW
NND947320

*0 NATIONAL ARCHIVES
ADD RE...*

Reference is made to your letter, dated June 14, 1994,
in which you requested a review of classified Department of State
documents.

Our review of these documents determined that the FBI
information contained within does not warrant classification
pursuant to Executive Order 12356.

We are returning the documents to you with our
appropriate markings.

Any questions with regard to this matter may be
directed to Unit Chief [redacted]

Enclosures (2)

62A-HQ-103244-3.3X

b6
b7c

~~SECRET MATERIAL ENCLOSED~~

THIS COMMUNICATION IS
UNCLASSIFIED UPON THE REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURES

~~SECRET~~

Dep. Dir. _____
Chief of _____
Staff _____
Off. of Gen. _____
Counsel _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Crim. Inv. _____
CJIS _____
Finance _____
Info. Res. _____
Insp. _____
Lab. _____
National Sec. _____
Personnel _____
Training _____
Off. of EEOA _____
Off. of Public _____
& Cong. Affs. _____
Director's Office _____

1 - Mr. O'Brien, Room 6296
[redacted] Room 4445

EP/kp (4)

DECLASSIFIED BY *AUC60290 BEE/AG/edc*
ON *2/6/04*
918 504

3/20/94

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CIS D-2/9
July 13, 1948

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL SECURITY

Example of Lack of Governmental Coordination
in Advising Private Enterprises Regarding
Industrial Security

The attached memorandum from the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to the Attorney General points up the need for a clearance-mechanism within the government for the establishment of a consistent policy concerning the availability of strategic technological information.

Earl D. Sohm
Secretary

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/17/54 BY sp/ep/9

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

000000000

286

62A-HQ-153424-33X

ENCLOSURE

947320

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CIF n-2/a

TO: : The Attorney General

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

FROM : Director, FBI

DATE: April 20, 1948

SUBJECT: AVAILABILITY OF INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

Reference is made to my memorandum of March 31, 1948, regarding the flow of commercial, economic and industrial intelligence to foreign governments.

On April 14, 1948, a representative of the Tennessee Valley Authority called this Bureau and stated that TVA operates a munitions plant during war time, which during peace time is used as a fertilizer plant. The TVA representative advised that neither the Army nor the Navy approves any instructions relating to their activities in peace time. The purpose of the call was to advise that recently a man in New York, who is apparently a reputable engineer, made inquiry concerning production figures on phosphorons. The TVA representative stated that by taking the annual report and testimony before Congress, it would be possible to figure out very closely the production figure on phosphorons and requested advice as to whether the inquiry should be acknowledged and the requested data furnished.

The TVA representative was advised this was a policy question which the FBI could not answer and it was suggested that TVA might wish to check with the appropriate officials of the Department of Defense.

This call typifies the lack of program regarding counseling of government agencies and private industries concerning restrictions on the types of information which can be made available to every casual inquirer. There would appear to be a need for someone to develop a program along this line, and with this in mind, you might wish to call it to the attention of your representative who has been meeting with representatives of the State, Army, Navy, Air Force Coordinating Committee.

DECLASSIFIED BY sp6 bfg
ON 2/12/94

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

00000287

947320

ENCLOSURE

376



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

~~SECRET~~

Washington, D. C. 20535

DCU National Archives and REGISTERED RETURN RECEIPT
Records Administration

Date: February 17, 1995

To: Ms. Jeanne Schauble
Director
Records Declassification Division
Rm. 18W, National Archives Building
Washington, D.C. 20408

From: J. Kevin O'Brien, Chief
Freedom of Information/Privacy Act (FOI/PA) Section
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

Subject: MANDATORY DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW REQUEST
REQUESTOR: [REDACTED]
PROJECT NUMBER: NND 942043

b6
b7C

Reference is made to your letter, dated May 5, 1994, in which you requested a mandatory declassification review of 133 pages, numbered 223-355, from the Records of the U.S. Senate (Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs). We understand that these documents are also being coordinated with other government agencies.

Our review determined the information contained on pages 229 and 243 continues to warrant classification at the "Secret" level, with the date of declassification to be determined by the originating agency, pursuant to Executive Order 12356, Section 1.3 (a) (4) and (5). The portions exempt from disclosure have been appropriately marked.

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290803/AG/ak
ON 2/6/04 918504

ENCLOSURE

ENCL BEHIND FILE

~~SECRET~~ MATERIAL ATTACHED

UNCLASSIFIED WHEN SEPARATED
FROM CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURES

Dep. Dir. _____
Chief of _____
Staff _____
Off. of Gen. _____
Counsel _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Crim. Inv. _____
CJIS _____
Finance _____
Info. Res. _____
Insp. _____
Lab. _____
National Sec. _____
Personnel _____
Training _____
Off. of EEOA _____
Off. of Public _____
& Cong. Affs. _____
Director's Office _____

1 - Mr. O'Brien Room 6296
1 - [REDACTED] Room 4445
SKS/kp (4)

b6
b7C

MAIL ROOM

~~SECRET~~

File In 62A-HQ-1038244
With Attached Enclosures

MAILED 22

62A-HQ-1038244 34
62A065950

FEB 22 1995

FBI

MAILED 22

62A065950

FEB 22 1995

FBI

FBI/DOJ

INDEX

~~SECRET~~

Ms. Jeanne Schuable
Washington, D.C. 20408

The researcher may submit an appeal from any denial contained herein by writing to Co-Director, Office of Information and Privacy, Room 7238 MAIN, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530, within 60 days from receipt of this letter. The envelope and letter should be clearly marked "Mandatory Review Appeal."

We are returning the documents to you.

Unit Chief Any questions regarding this matter may be directed to
[redacted] FTS [redacted] b6
Enclosures (135) b7C
b2

~~SECRET~~



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C. 20535

*OCV National Archives and
Record Administration*

Date: March 10, 1995

To: Ms. Jeanne Schauble
Director
Records Declassification Division
Rm. 18W, National Archives Building
Washington, D.C. 20408

From: J. Kevin O'Brien, Chief
Freedom of Information/Privacy Act (FOI/PA) Section
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

Subject: MANDATORY DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW REQUEST
[redacted] (NND 942086)

b6
b7C

Reference is made to your letter, dated October 11, 1995, in which you requested a review of a one page FBI document.

Our review of this document determined that the information contained within does not warrant classification pursuant to Executive Order 12356.

We are returning the document to you with our appropriate markings.

Any questions with regard to this matter may be directed to Unit Chief [redacted] FTS [redacted]

Enclosure / ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. O'Brien, Rm 6296

1 - [redacted] Rm 4445 *SLD/ELW*
[redacted] (4)

b6
b7C
b2

Dep. Dir. _____
Chief of Staff _____
Off. of Gen. Counsel _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Crim. Inv. _____
CJIS _____
Finance _____
Info. Res. _____
Insp. _____
Lab. _____
National Sec. _____
Personnel _____
Training _____
Off. of EEOA _____
Off. of Public & Cong. Affs. _____
Director's Office _____

MAIL ROOM [redacted]

sampled
file in 62A-HQ-1037244 with attached enclosure
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/6/04 BY AUC60290 BCE/AG/edc
FBI/DOJ

918504



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

~~SECRET~~

Washington, D.C. 20535

BY LIAISON

Date: November 24, 1989

To: Defense Intelligence Agency
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C.

Attention:

Special Office for PW/MIA
Room 2E230

From:

James H. Geer, Assistant Director in Charge
Intelligence Division

Subject: POW/MIA Issue
FCI-SRV

DECLASSIFIED BY sp6 hja/ep

ON 3/1/85

This communication is classified ~~SECRET~~ in its entirety.

Enclosed for the information of your agency are copies of two translated letters from FBI Portland regarding an MIA/POW matter in which [] was in receipt of letters from a Vietnamese citizen, [] concerning the remains of Commander []

On 12/29/88, [] was interviewed by FBI Portland regarding the two letters. The interview was conducted on behalf of the Defense Intelligence Agency, Special Office for Prisoners of War and Missing in Action. Commander [] and his co-pilot Lieutenant Commander [] were shot down in the vicinity of the demilitarized zone on 1/27/73, in a U. S. Navy F-4. LCDR [] now resides in Washington. CDR [] is MIA and feared dead. The two letters in question were mailed on 10/15/88, in the same envelope from the SRV. One letter was directed to [] while a second letter was mailed to [] so that he could forward the letter to LCDR []

Enclosure

624-HB-1038244-35
ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

Classified by: 3971
Declassify on: OADR

039

National Archives



~~SECRET~~

Washington, DC 20408

October 11, 1994

Mr. Kevin O'Brien
Chief, FOI/PA Branch
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Room 6296
10th & Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

Re: Requestor's Name: [REDACTED]
Project Number: NND 942086

b6
b7C

Dear Mr. O'Brien:

Under the terms of the Mandatory Review provisions of Executive Order 12356, [REDACTED] has requested access to a document from the Records of the U.S. Senate (Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs) which we believe may be of interest to your agency. Enclosed are copies of [REDACTED] request letter and of the item for your review for possible declassification. The item is also being coordinated with the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

The document requested by the researcher already contains redactions. Some of the records submitted by the Committee were in partially redacted form but not declassified. Unfortunately, we are unable to provide a unredacted copy. Further redactions made upon review should be clearly distinguished from the redactions on the original document.

Please send your review determinations, including all sanitizing instructions, to our new address:

Director
Records Declassification Division (NND)
Room 6350
The National Archives at College Park
8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, MD 20740-6001

Specify the number of days in which the researcher, if necessary, may appeal your agency's decisions. We will notify the researcher of your decisions, any appeal rights, and that your agency's time limitations for an appeal will commence from the date of NARA's letter to the requestor. Please refer to our project number NND 942086 in your response. If you have any questions regarding this case, contact [REDACTED] on [REDACTED] and cite our project number.

Sincerely,

Jeanne Schauble

JEANNE SCHAUBLE
Director
Records Declassification Division

Enclosures

~~SECRET~~

Becomes unclassified upon removal
of all classified inclosures

National Archives and Records Administration

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/6/04 BY AUC 60290 BCF/A6
918504 etc

CLASSIFIED DOCUMENT ACCOUNTABILITY RECORD

DATE

October 11, 1994

SECTION I - GENERAL

TO:

Mr. Kevin O'Brien
Section Chief
FBI, Room 6296
10th and Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20536

FROM:

Ms. Jeanne Schauble, Director
Records Declass. Div., NND, Rm. 6350
The National Archives at College Park
8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, MD 20740-6001

CONTROL, LOG, OR FILE NUMBER (a)	CLASSIFI- CATION (b)	NUMBER OF PAGES (c)	DESCRIPTION (Type File Reference, Unclassified Subject or Short Title, and Number of Indorsements/Inclosures) (d)	DATE OF DOCUMENT (e)	ORIGINATOR (f)
NND 942086	Secret	1	Classified Reproductions Numbered:534	11/24/89	fbi

SECTION II - DESTRUCTION CERTIFICATE (Check appropriate box)

MATERIAL DESCRIBED HEREON HAS BEEN

☐ DESTROYED☐ TORN IN HALF AND PLACED IN A CLASSIFIED WASTE CONTAINER

OFFICE SYMBOL	DATE	PRINTED NAME OF CUSTODIAN OR REPRESENTATIVE	SIGNATURE
DESTRUCTION RECORD NUMBER	DATE	PRINTED NAME OF CERTIFYING/ DESTRUCTION OFFICIAL	SIGNATURE
PAGE OR COPY NUMBER	DATE	PRINTED NAME OF WITNESSING OFFICIAL	SIGNATURE

SECTION III - RECEIPT/TRACER ACTION (Check appropriate box)

☐ RECEIPT OF DOCUMENT(S) ACKNOWLEDGED☐ TRACER ACTION: SIGNED RECEIPT FOR MATERIAL
DESCRIBED ABOVE HAS NOT BEEN RECEIVED☐ DOCUMENT(S) HAS (HAVE) NOT BEEN RECEIVED

DATE	PRINTED NAME, GRADE OR TITLE	SIGNATURE
------	------------------------------	-----------

COMMENTS (Use reverse if necessary)

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/6/04 BY 606290BCE/AG/cdc
918504

LOAN RECEIPT FOR THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

INSTRUCTIONS: Requesting agency completes items 12 and 15 and returns the white copy to the address shown in item 6 below.

1 DATE DUE October 25, 1994	2 DATE LOANED October 11, 1994	3 LOAN NUMBER NND 942086 B	4 RECORD GROUP NUMBER 46
5 DELIVER RECORDS TO (name of borrowing agency) Mr. Kevin O'Brien Section Chief FBI, Room 6296 10th and Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20536		6 RETURN RECORDS TO Ms. Jeanne Schauble, Director Records Declass. Div., NND, Rm. 6350 The National Archives at College Park 8601 Adelphi Road College Park, MD 20740-6001	
7 AGENCY CONTACT	8 TELEPHONE NUMBER	9 TO RETURN RECORDS TELEPHONE	10 LOAN HANDLED BY

b6
b7C

11 RECORD IDENTIFICATION

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

ONE SEALED PACKAGE

DATE 2/6/04 BY [signature] 90 BCE/AG/etc
918504

The receipt on loan from the National Archives of the records listed above is hereby acknowledged. It is expressly agreed that they will be carefully protected against any injury or loss, kept in their present order or sequence, and returned promptly on or before the above-stated "Date Due" unless special permission for an extension of the loan for a specified period of time has been obtained from the above-named Division or Branch of the National Archives.

12 RECORDS TO BE USED BY (name)	13 NO. OF ITEMS	14 LOCATION OF RECORDS	
15 RECEIPT ACKNOWLEDGED BY	DATE	16 RETURN ACKNOWLEDGED BY	DATE

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

NA FORM 14014 (REV. 6-89)

RECEIVED
94 SEP 13 AM 9:48

CERTIFICATION OF CITIZENSHIP

Date of Request: 5 September 1994

Name of Depository: National Archives & Records Adm., Center for
Legislative Archives, 8 Penn. Ave NW.
Wa. DC 20408
Address: Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs
Classified Records Index.

b6
b7C

I, , certify that I am a United States citizen or a permanent resident alien, and hereby request a mandatory review of the classified information in the attached listed documents in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 12356, Section 3.4.

(Printed Full Name)

Permanent Address:
(Street Address)

SAN DIEGO CA 92117
(City) (State) (Zip Code)

Telephone:
(Business or Home Number including Area Code)

Authority for solicitation of the above information is 5 U.S.C. 552a. Disclosure of this information is voluntary. If the information is not provided, however, the individual's declassification review request may not be processed.

The purpose for request of this information is to identify and record individuals who request mandatory review of documents, to certify that the researcher meets the requirements established in E.O. 12356, Section 3, and to enable later contact with the researcher regarding disposition of his or her mandatory review request.

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DATE 2/6/04 BY Auckb290 BCE/AG/alc
918504



U.S. Department of Justice
SECRET
Federal Bureau of Investigation

96

Washington, D. C. 20535

REGISTERED RETURN RECEIPT

Date: June 6, 1997

To: Chief, Civil Review Branch, ATTN: NNDG
 Records Declassification Division
 The National Archives at College Park
 8601 Adelphi Road
 College Park, Maryland 20740-6001

From: J. Kevin O'Brien, Chief
 Freedom of Information Privacy Acts (FOI/PA) Section
 U.S. Department of Justice
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 J. Edgar Hoover Building
 935 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20535-0001

Subject: MANDATORY DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW REQUEST

[Redacted] (NND-965024)

Reference is made to your letter, dated January 19, 1997, in which you requested a review of a three-page State Department document.

Our review of this document determined that the FBI information contained within does not warrant classification pursuant to Executive Order 12958.

We are returning the document to you with our appropriate markings.

Any questions with regard to this matter may be directed to Supervisory Paralegal Specialist [Redacted]
 FTS [Redacted]

b6
 b7C
 b2

MAILED 73
 65 584

JUN 4 1997

FBI

62C-HQ-1038244-36

file in
 62A-Hq-1038244

[Handwritten signature]

- Dep. Dir. _____
- ADD Adm. _____
- ADD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.: _____
- Adm. Servs. _____
- Crim. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Info. Mgnt. _____
- Insp. _____
- Intell. _____
- Lab. _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Tech. Servs. _____
- Training _____
- Cong. Affs. Off. _____
- Off. of EEO _____
- Off. Liaison & _____
- Int. Affs. _____
- Off. of Public Affs. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director's Office _____

- 1 - Mr. O'Brien, Room 6296
- 1 - Mr. Kelso, Room 6712
- 1 - Mr. Davidson, Room 6712
- 1 - [Redacted] Room 6712
- 1 - [Redacted] Room 6712

LP/KP (8)

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED BY AUC 60290 BCE/AG/edc
 ON 2/6/2004
 918504

MAIL ROOM ☒

Date Jan 21 / 97

Mail to:

FOIPA Section
FBI
935 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20535-0001

Please verify.

in my request I omitted a number
(Copy of original letter enclosed)

Request No. 406054

Re: American Communist Group
in Mexico (Cox)
Zykovsky, Rachelle et al.
(See enclosed letter)

YES/ I am still interested in the material requested.

b6
b7C

Name

Address

Daytime phone no.

DECLASSIFIED
ON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/6/04 BY AWC 60290ACE
918504 AG/edc

National Archives at College Park



8601 Adelphi Road College Park, Maryland 20740-6001

January 19, 1996

~~SECRET~~

Mr. Kevin O'Brien
Chief, FOI/PA Branch
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Room 6296
10th & Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

Re: Requestor's Name: [REDACTED]
Project Number: NND 965024

b6
b7C

Dear Mr. O'Brien:

Under the terms of the Freedom of Information Act, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] has requested access to one document from the General
Records of the Department of State which we believe may be of
interest to your agency. Enclosed are copies of [REDACTED]
request letter and of the item for your review for possible
declassification. This document is also being coordinated with the
[REDACTED] and the Department of State.

b2

We request that the enclosed document be reviewed only for national
security information that falls under the (b)(1) exemption. Also,
please specify the number of days in which the researcher, if
necessary, may appeal your agency's decisions. We will notify the
researcher that your agency's time limitations for an appeal will
commence from the date of NARA's letter to the requestor.

Please send your review determination, including all sanitizing
instructions, to:

Chief, Civil Review Branch, ATTN: NNDG
Records Declassification Division
The National Archives at College Park
8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, MD 20740-6001

In your response, please refer to our project number NND 965024.
The National Archives will notify the researcher of your decision
and of any appeal rights. If you have any questions regarding this
case, please contact me on [REDACTED] and cite our project
number.

b6
b7C

Sincerely,

M. F. Russell
DR. MARVIN F. RUSSELL
Chief, Civil Review Branch
Records Declassification Division

~~SECRET~~

Becomes unclassified upon removal
of all classified inclosures

Enclosures

National Archives and Records Administration

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DATE 2/6/04 BY AUC 60290BCE/

918504



INDEX A²

~~SECRET~~
U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C. 20535

REGISTERED

Date: July 30, 1997

To: Ms. Jeanne Schauble
Director
Records Declassification Division
National Archives At College Park
8601 Adelphia Road
College Park, Maryland 20740-6001

From: J. Kevin O'Brien, Chief
Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOI/PA) Section
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535-0001

Subject: MANDATORY DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW REQUEST
[Redacted] (NND 941174)

b6
b7C

Reference is made to your letter dated June 10, 1994, in which you requested a mandatory declassification review of one document, with enclosures, dated April 3, 1953.

Our review of this document determined that the FBI information contained within does not warrant classification pursuant to Executive Order 12958. The FBI has no objection to the release of this information.

~~SECRET~~ MATERIAL ENCLOSED

THIS COMMUNICATION IS
UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURES

~~SECRET~~

MAILED 60
AUG 1 1997
FBI

Dep. Dir. _____
ADD Adm. _____
ADD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Adm. Servs. _____
Crim. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Info. Mgnt. _____
Insp. _____
Intell. _____
Lab. _____
Legal Coun. _____
Tech. Servs. _____
Training _____
Cong. Affs. Off. _____
Off. of EEO _____
Off. Liaison & _____
Int. Affs. _____
Off. of Public Affs. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director's Office _____

1 - Mr. O'Brien, Room 6296
1 - Mr. Kelso, Room 6712
1 - Mr. Davidson, Room 6712
[Redacted] Room 6712
[Redacted] Room 6712
JS:kp (7)
24.

FORWARDED TO MSU DECLASSIFIED BY [Redacted]
BY [Redacted] ON 2/6/04
DATE [Redacted] 918504

62A-HQ-1038244-

File in:
62A-HQ-1038244
with attached enclosures
Return to [Redacted]
Room 6712

~~SECRET~~

Ms. Jeanne Schauble
Washington, D.C. 20740-6001

Any questions with regard to this review may be
directed to Supervisory Paralegal Specialist [REDACTED]
FTS [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

Enclosures (4)

~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~SECRET~~

TO : S/P - Mr. Watts

DATE: April 3, 1953

FROM : NEA/P

SUBJECT:

b6
b7C10-57
E-BIA
Refer FBI

b2

Thank you for your file on Moral Re-Armament which was helpful in rounding out my picture of that rather curious group of Massachusetts Avenue missionaries.

As in the past, one of the main problems in evaluating their present activities in the NEA area is that most of the good things we hear about them will usually be written by their own press agents.

When we get something specific about their work in India today, I will let you know.

Attachment

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1953 APR 24 PM 3 30

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
S/P~~SECRET~~

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/6/97 BY SP2ALM/JS

NEA

b6
b7C

941174-1

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
POLICY PLANNING STAFF

February 24, 1953

NEA/P - [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

Dick:

Attached is my file on Moral Rearmament which, you will note, is quite out of date. It was these papers that I had in mind when I talked to you on the telephone today. You might want to get in touch with [REDACTED] to see if they have any information from the FBI or from Europe later than October 1950.

Please return this file to me when you have finished with it. *PH*

Philip H. Watts

Attachment:

file on Moral Rearmament
correspondence of 1950.

S/P:PHWatts:sg

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DATE 6/8/97 BY SP2ALM/JS

941174-2

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

*Religious
Moral
Rearmament
fin*

TO : S/P

DATE: October 16, 1950

FROM : EE - SUBJECT: Moral Rearmamentb6
b7C
b2

While I was stationed in Switzerland I was told that Swiss Intelligence was keeping a close watch on the activities of MRA at the headquarters in Caux. I believe may have reports from its representatives in Switzerland on this matter. I can add that and his people were rather persistent in their approaches to American Legation personnel in Bern. These approaches have consisted principally of trying to impress upon us the importance of the Movement and of the people associated with it in the various nations. Our net impression was that the Movement consisted of a rather naive group of generally well-to-do do-gooders who got great personal satisfaction from their get-togethers in Caux.

**POLICY PLANNING
STAFF**

OCT 18 1950

Department of State

X
EUR: EE: IR Higgs: AMR

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DATE 6/9/97 BY SP2ALM/JS

941174-3

~~SECRET~~

(2) GER

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DRE - [REDACTED]
For: S/P - [REDACTED]
FROM : OIR - [REDACTED]
SUBJECT: Moral Rearmament

b6
b7C



DATE: October 6, 1950

I return to you as requested the file on this subject, together with copies of memoranda by [REDACTED] (DRE), [REDACTED] (IFI), and [REDACTED] (DRF). You will see from these copies that the request has been followed up in the following respects:

1. We are continuously checking with the FBI and will make available any material supplied by them.
2. The Japanese connection of the outfit is of minimal interest and hardly worth any effort at the present time.
3. HICOG, Germany, has been apprised of our interest by letter from [REDACTED] (DRE).

I return the file for fulfillment of the last of the suggestions by S/P that it be circulated in EUR and GER.

**POLICY PLANNING
STAFF**

OCT 11 1950

Department of State

Attachments

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DATE 6/9/97 BY SP2A6m/JS

OIR [REDACTED] rjm:10-6-50

~~SECRET~~

941174-4

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

WHEN ATTACHED TO
COMPLETE FILE.

TO : OIR - Mr. Evans
FROM : DRF - W. G. Jones *WJ*
SUBJECT: Moral Re-armament in Japan

DATE: October 4, 1950

Material available in Northeast Asia Branch files is not adequate for the preparation of any sort of study on Moral Re-armament (MRA) in Japan. It is the consensus of the Japan Political Section, however, that:

1. The MRA has neither any substantial following in Japan nor has it aroused any great public interest;
2. As a basically Christian movement, if for no other reason, its potential in Japan is extremely limited;
3. The Japanese who have travelled abroad under MRA auspices have done so largely for opportunistic reasons; the vast majority of them neither understand nor support the movement; and, in some cases, their participation has disillusioned rather than inspired them.

b6
b7C

[redacted] of NA, who has had some contact with the MRA, both in the Tokyo Mission and in Washington concurs in these opinions and adds that, while he was in Tokyo MRA leaders from the United States visiting Japan appeared to have no difficulty in making contact with leading Japanese all over the country. According to Mr. Overton, the principal Japanese exponents of MRA are former Ambassador Horinouchi, Viscount Soma, and MITSUI Takasuma.

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/9/97 BY SP2ALM/JS

OIR:DRF:EColbert:aw

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



941174-5

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

C
O
P
Y

September 26, 1950

Official Business
Informal

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]
HICOG, OI
Frankfort, Germany

Dear [REDACTED]

For some time [REDACTED] has been interested in the activities of the Moral Rearmament people here and abroad. Last month [REDACTED] sent [REDACTED] an excellent letter from Bonn on the general position of the movement in Germany and we in OIR have undertaken to keep an eye on this organization overseas.

Would you be good enough to pass down the line in your shop a request for any information that may later be turned up about the MRA in any of the areas you cover.

With all best personal regards, I am,

Sincerely,

Richard M. Scammon, Chief
Division of Research for Europe
Office of Intelligence Research

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DATE 6/9/97 BY SP2ADN/JS

941174 -6

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Allan Evans - OIR
FROM : Bernard Morris - IFI/PAB
SUBJECT: MRA

DATE: September 21, 1950

C
O
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Y

We recently received an FBI report dated June 27, 1950 on certain activities of the MRA in Los Angeles. The report, which was a good one, contained details on MRA's finances but failed to turn up the actual sources of the movement's funds. For example, MRA undertook the purchase of property valued at \$400,000 when it had only \$5,000 in its treasury. On this venture, Mr. Eastman, a director of MRA, commented that "the faith of the founder of the movement, Dr. Frank Buchman, was such that the purchase of the building was satisfactorily completed when, as a matter of business, it would not have been logical or feasible to buy the building." The FBI seems also to be somewhat bemused by all this.

The report reflected that the officers and others served without pay and that there is no formal membership, etc.

On August 16th, we requested [redacted] of IAD to have the FBI make similar reports on the movement's activities in Michigan and New York City. It will probably take a few months before the reports are received here. On the basis of these reports and a re-evaluation of our material, we could then attempt to answer [redacted] request for additional information on the finances, membership and administration of the MRA.

b6
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Thanks for letting me see the file.

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DATE 6/9/97 BY SP2ALM/JS

OIR:IFI:BMorris:dpd

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

941174-7

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
POLICY PLANNING STAFF

September 18, 1950

DRE - Mr. Scammon

Dick:

The attached file on the Moral Rearmament Movement was passed on to me by George Kennan just before he left. You will note that [redacted] in his memo of April 18, said he would try to stir up the FBI for further information.

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b7C

Our boys in S/P suggest that:

1. Someone in your shop check to see if the FBI has gotten any additional dope;
2. The file be circulated in R, EUR, and GER;
3. Our intelligence in Germany and Japan keep an eye on the outfit.

Would you be good enough to return the file to S/P when it has served its purpose? Thanks.

Phil
Philip H. Watts

Attachment
As stated.

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DATE 6/9/97 BY SP2ALM/JS

941174-2



~~SECRET~~

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY

OFFICE OF THE COUNSELOR
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED

AUG 28 1950

HICOG, Bonn
POLAFF, IPGAD
APO #757, Unit 7
c/o PM, New York, N.Y.

*Return to S/P-B
for 95K file*

b6
b7C

August 23, 1950

[Redacted]
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear [Redacted]

I regret very much that I have delayed so long getting you any sort of a report on the Moral Rearmament Movement here in Germany. The fact of the matter is, I have been able to get very little concrete evidence although opinions on the subject are easy enough to come by.

As you are aware the Movement has been active here since the capitulation and a great number of people have been taken to CAUX and the United States for re-orientation under their auspices. General Clay rather strongly indorsed the Movement in the early days of the occupation, as did other Allied authorities including a number of British Parliamentarians. Consequently, several prominent German politicians have been more than glad to indorse it. They include Adenauer; Arnold, the Minister President of North Rhine-Westphalia; Kaiser, the Minister for All-German Questions; and, until rather recently, the upper brackets of the Catholic Church. In fact, the pattern of adherence follows closely that of the United States, namely the rich and respectable bourgeoisie. The socialists have been a little more wary but the labor unions, particularly the Catholic unions, have given it a little support. Except for a thin layer of the upper stratum, however, the Movement is not widely known or supported. It recently held a mass meeting up in Gelsenkirchen which had the indorsement of Arnold and Adenauer.

Oddly enough the Catholic Church originally supported the Movement much more strongly than the Protestants but recently this attitude has changed and Cardinal Frings has issued a statement condemning the Movement for an ultra-materialistic outlook. I dare say this will ultimately cool the enthusiasm ~~for it~~ of some, such as Adenauer and Arnold, for the group.

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DATE 6/9/97 BY SP2ALM/JS

~~SECRET~~

941174-7

~~SECRET~~

-2-

The Movement has also had support from a number of British civil servants in the occupation administration. One of them, in fact, supported it so much that he was eventually released from his job and is now a full-time employee of the Movement with headquarters in Duesseldorf. I met him once and he promised to call on me but never did. The British tell me that he was a rather emotional type.

b1

Excise
B145

Among the Americans it has some support. Recently Mr. McCloy gave a tea for a group of 90-odd Japanese touring Germany under the auspices of Moral Rearmament. I have not been able to find out, however, who put Mr. McCloy up to this. I attended the party and spoke to a number of the Westerners conducting it. They struck me as a clammy lot with somewhat unrealistic and even emotional approach to current problems. Personally I share Con O'Neill's low opinion of this Movement, although I must confess that I have been prejudiced against Buchman ever since he was active on American campuses in the 20's. The flexibility with which Buchman has been able to shift position on such issues as Hitler, pacifism, and capital vs. labor; the emotional overtones of its confessional gatherings; its superficial appeals to conflicting interests to cooperate; and finally the fishy character of its principle American officials indicate to me either ethical fraudulence or dangerously flabby thinking.

Again I must stress that I have little concrete evidence to go on and that my judgment is largely subjective. However, I am fairly certain that its misleading over-simplification of current issues will in the long run do more harm than good, either by further disillusioning the already highly frustrated Germans or by leading them to pursue unrealistic methods and aims. They are certainly not to be relied upon as a sound vehicle of democratic action.

As you know, [] has been involved in the Movement. I do not believe he is more than superficially connected with it now although he seems to feel he has some sort of obligation to it and is reluctant to talk freely about its activities. When asked, he is apt

b6
b7C

~~SECRET~~

941174-10

~~SECRET~~

to say: "Oh, well, they are doing a harmless job of consoling us Germans by treating us like equals in contrast to most other people." Johnny's sheepish expression when the subject is brought up, however, would seem to indicate a slightly uneasy conscience about his connection with the group.

I regret I can't give you any more specific information and that all this is largely impression. But it is the best I can do without undertaking a major research job.

Sincerely,



b6
b7C

~~SECRET~~

941174-11

~~SECRET~~

P.S. [redacted] were up to visit us lately and [redacted] told me that you are still at the old stand, thank God! [redacted] had dinner with me last night and told me he had been seeing something of you. I wish we could have a weekend at East Berlin right now and go over the status of the world in general and some of our pet projects in particular. However, that is probably out of the question. And besides it seems as though bloody wars rather than bright ideas are destined to direct American initiative for the foreseeable future.

b6
b7C

How are [redacted] and the baby and how are [redacted]

Did you ever get a chance to look at the manuscript of the book I have now completed? [redacted] ought to have a copy. I never sent you one because I felt you were too busy, but if you do have a chance, I would appreciate your looking it over. After all, it had its original conception in our scheme to do a series of stories in Moscow in 1934.

b6
b7C

~~SECRET~~

941174-12

July 20, 1950

NA -

b6
b7C

I appear to be target no. 1 in the State Department for the Moral Re-Armament people, as witness the attached communication.

Whatever you may think of the movement, the fact that they have 23 visiting Japanese in their pockets and are soon to bring them to Washington is something which I think we cannot afford to ignore at this stage of the game. As you see, these Japanese have been received by high personages in Europe, and I think we should be careful to try to send them home from Washington with a good taste in their mouths.

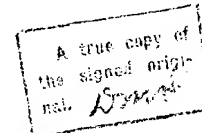
Have you any suggestions, which I could pass on to Roots, for their Washington schedule?

I imagine the Moral Re-Armament people will see to it that they meet people in Congress. Our principal preoccupation should be with their reception in the executive branch of the Government.

George F. Kennan

Attachment:

Letter of July 11, 1950,
from John McCook Roots,
to Mr. Kennan; with
enclosures.



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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/9/97 BY SP2ALM/JS

C:GFKennan:dmh

941174-13

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*James M. ...
Moral Room.*
April 18, 1950

C - Mr. George F. Kennan

OIR - Allan Evans

MRA

We shall try to obtain additional information on MRA, as suggested in your memorandum of 11 April. Some new sources opened up shortly after our report of 3 March was completed, and we are already working to clear up the question of finances.

I am afraid the FBI has so far been a weak reed in this matter, but we shall try to stir them up to secure more information.

You may be sure that we shall keep you supplied with any new information as it comes in.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/9/97 BY SP2ALM/KS

cc: R - Mr. Armstrong
IFI - Mr. Morris

OIR:AllanEvans:gew:4-18-50

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941174-17

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COPY.....5.....OF.....5.....COPIES

April 11, 1950

OIR - Mr. Evans

I have noted OIR Report No. 5109, of March 3, 1950, which I understand was prepared at my request.

I appreciate the trouble which was taken to prepare this report, which seems to me to cover very well the available material. However, as the report itself notes, this material still leaves important features of the Moral Re-Armament movement, such as financing, membership and administration, quite obscure.

I would hope that further inquiries into these matters could be made, if necessary through the aid of the FBI in this country.

In order that we may get a better idea of what these people are really doing in the Ruhr, I am going to ask now stationed in Bonn, to keep in touch with the Americans concerned and to let me know personally what he thinks of their activities.

b6
b7C

George F. Kennan

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DATE 6/9/92 BY SP2 ALM/JS

cc - R, Mr. Armstrong

C:GFKennan:dmh

A true copy of
the signed original
DMH

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

941174-15

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COPY.....OF.....COPI

April 11, 1950

Dear [redacted]

This letter is to ask you to take on an extra-curricular activity, namely, to keep a mildly benevolent but curious eye on the activities of the Moral Re-Armament people in the west German area -- particularly the Ruhr.

b6
b7C

These people have been coming in to see me for some time, telling me of their exploits in "defecting" communists and in reconciling Europeans of various classes and nationalities who would otherwise be at each other's throats. They have never asked for assistance, but have intimated that they would like to be "known" as respectable by our official establishments abroad, particularly in Europe.

I have had difficulty in getting any clear idea of the real nature and possibilities of the movement. Its people seem to be gifted in art of talking a great deal about their movement and yet keeping such matters as financing, membership and organization in a thick obscurity. You will remember that [redacted] was quite impressed with what they were doing in Germany. On the other hand, I enclose a report which I asked OIR to prepare, which is critical and skeptical.

Plainly, high personalities in our Government have also been somewhat bewildered to know what the movement has been all about, for some of them have aided its purposes and even spoken in its behalf, whereas others have had nothing to do with it.

It seemed to me that we ought to have some consistent line in our relation to it; and it is for this reason that I thought you might keep an eye on things in that section of the world and tell us whether you think it is to our

advantage

b6
b7C

[redacted]
Office of the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany,
Frankfort on Main.

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 6/9/97 BY SP2 ALM/JS

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advantage to take a benevolent attitude toward the movement and its activities.

I am clearing this letter with the German office here, so that they will know what you are doing. I will also mention your name informally to one or two of the Moral Re-Armament people here, and I am sure that you will find people dropping in on you from time to time.

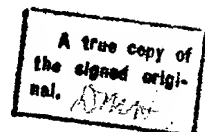
With congratulations on the married status, of which I highly approve, and all good wishes,

Yours,

Enclosure:

*Copy No. 23,
OIR Report No. 5019
March 3, 1950.*

C:GFKennan:dmh



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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : S/P - Mrs. Fossdick; Mr. Davies;
Mr. Adams; Mr. Kennan; and
Mr. Nitze.
FROM : S/P - Robert P. Joyce

DATE: March 16, 1950

SUBJECT: Moral Re-Armament.

*Religious
Antis
Moral
Rearmament*

About a year ago Mr. John Roots of Moral Re-Armament called on Mr. Kennan and other members of S/P and since that time has written several letters to Mr. Kennan about Moral Re-Armament activities and the "Mountain House" near Montreux in Switzerland.

At my request the R Area prepared an analysis of the Moral Re-Armament movement in order that Mr. Kennan and other officials of the Department who have been approached by Moral Re-Armament might have some clearer idea of just what the movement is all about and how far its claims of success in converting Communists had any relation to reality.

There is attached hereto OIR Report No. 5109 of March 3, 1950. I think this report is very useful indeed. The concluding sentence is:

"Under the circumstances, its present day role as an anti-Communist force is quite negligible".

Attachment:

C report on Moral Re-Armament,
OIR Report No. 5109, Mar. 3, 1950,
copy no. 9.

RP
S/P:RPJoyce:nrs

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MORAL RE-ARMAMENT

OIR Report No. 5109

March 3, 1950

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This is an intelligence research report: nothing in it is to be construed as a statement of U. S. or Departmental policy or as a recommendation of any given policy.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Division of International and Functional Intelligence
OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE RESEARCH

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OIR 5109: MORAL RE-ARMAMENT

1. SUMMARY

Moral Re-Armament is a movement which professes to strive for the spiritual regeneration of mankind by the application of the evangelical teachings of Dr. Frank Buchman. Its origins date back to the early 1920's, when it was known as the "Oxford Movement," but it did not achieve any measure of public attention until the decade preceding the war. Public attention was then drawn to the movement, not because of the unique content of its spiritual message, but because Dr. Buchman and his followers launched a campaign to promote a policy of appeasement with Germany, permeated with overtones of approval for the Hitler regime. The pacifist mood which prevailed among large sections of British public opinion thus assured the Moral Re-Armament group of a receptive audience. When the war finally came, the movement, therefore, incurred the displeasure of both the British government and the people and might well have passed into oblivion if it had not opportunistically shifted its activities to meet the requirements of the war period by thoroughgoing support of the war effort. During the post-war period the Moral Re-Armament movement has been engaged in various undertakings but it has rested its principal claim for public support on its alleged success in fighting Communism.

Dr. Buchman and his followers attribute their success in this endeavor to their spiritual teachings. It is their claim to have formulated an ideology of "inspired democracy" based on the universal acceptance and practice of such indisputable Christian virtues as truth, love, unselfishness and purity. However, the spokesmen of MRA have never evolved a systematic body of doctrine which specifically defines their conception of what constitutes either "faith" or "good works." Within their own narrow circle they have practiced a prescribed ritual of

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mass confessionals and silent communion. The world at large, however, knows the movement largely through the pronouncements of Dr. Buchman and these, as already noted, have never been more specific than the invocation of traditionally accepted virtues of attitude and conduct to which no one can demur.

A notable feature of the Moral Re-Armament group today, as in the past, is the reticence shown by its spokesmen in discussing the details of their movement. This makes the task of ascertaining the character of the movement an extremely difficult one. The information supplied in their publications shows that the movement has but a skeletal formal organization; it is common knowledge that the movement, nevertheless, employed all the streamlined techniques of propaganda, including the holding of publicized mass meetings, the publication of large quantities of printed matter, the acquisition of comfortable and expensive quarters and the exploitation of well-known names to attract attention.

A careful sifting of the available material bearing on its history and current activities makes it obvious, however, that Moral Re-Armament's activities have always been characterized by three salient features:

(a) It is fairly certain that MRA is predominantly an upper-middle-class movement in the following it attracts and that the source of the lavish income it requires for the pursuit of its activities is supplied by affluent individuals. There is no evidence that it has any extensive following either among urban or agrarian workers.

(b) Its claims to great success in a variety of undertakings--the reconciliation of conflicting national and class interests, promotion of peace in industry and the work of winning members away from the Communist party in Western Germany--are not borne out by the available facts and are in many instances quite improbable when viewed against the total background of the events. The least convincing of these claims, given the character and social composition

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of the movement, is its alleged or prospective inroads made into the Communist movement. Indeed, to date their own publications mention the conversion of only two dozen Communists. With one possible exception, their importance in the ranks of the party is a minor one and the sincerity of their conversion is open to some doubt. The most, then, that MRA can hope to do is to serve as an alternative ideology for certain disaffected members of the Middle Classes who might otherwise drift into Communist ranks.

(c) The history of the movement indicates that its principal rule of conduct for winning adherents has been opportunism, and that the lack of substance in its doctrine has not encumbered it with any handicaps in this respect. Moral Re-Armament favored appeasement when appeasement was popular among large sections of the public and the government in Britain. When the war made its pacifist position untenable, it altered its course and went "all out" for the war effort. Likewise, it has synchronized its anti-Communist activities in the past three years with the growing awareness in the West of the main drift of Russian foreign policy, although indications of any major anti-Communist animus in its past activities are conspicuously absent.

All this suggests that Moral Re-Armament is essentially a loosely organized sectarian group with a restricted middle class appeal. Its own pretensions notwithstanding, MRA's effectiveness as an anti-Communist force is negligible, and its potentials for the future are limited. There is little likelihood in view of the character of its appeal and the type of its limited following that it can launch a mass movement in the near future which can seriously affect the fortunes of world Communism.

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II. Historical Introduction

The Moral Re-Armament movement has inspired some observers with the sanguine hope that it presents a genuinely effective ideological alternative to Communism, capable of enlisting the active support of the masses in the cause of democracy. It is the purpose of this paper to analyze the movement with a view to determining the sources of its purported strength, the nature of its appeal and the part it can play, if any, in immunizing popular thinking against the Communist contagion.

A. Origins of the Movement 1921-1929

The present Moral Re-Armament movement had its inception in the evangelical teachings of Dr. Frank N. Buchman during the early 1920's. Born in Pennsylvania in 1878, Dr. Buchman's early career was marked by the traditional activities of an ordained Lutheran minister. His name first acquired some renown in 1921 when he visited Oxford, England, and organized the "First Century Christian Fellowship," later re-named the Oxford Group. The principal doctrinal elements of Dr. Buchman's teachings were formulated during this period and they are still at the heart of his purely spiritual teachings today. In very large measure they are a simplified version of the theosophy and the teachings of the Austrian mystic Dr. Rudolf Steiner.¹ The practical conclusions which were drawn, however, were apparently Dr. Buchman's own contribution. Buchmanism insisted that ours was a degenerate age, given to the evils of war, armaments and materialism which

1 For an exposition of these religious ideas of the Oxford Group, see the pamphlet The Practices of the Oxford Group with Improvements, God-Guidance Press, Denver, 1937. Dr. Steiner is not mentioned expressly, but his influence on the Oxford Group's teachings are apparent throughout the pamphlet. Cf. J. P. Thornton-Duesbery, The Oxford Group, London 1947.

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neither the established Protestant or Catholic churches succeeded in overcoming.¹ A constant theme which recurs throughout the indictment is the stress on the white race as the culminating point in human evolution, coupled with a call to its "elite" to retrieve the world from its evil ways. To accomplish this, the doctrine calls for a return to a personalized form of religion in which the individual strives for direct communion with God. The Oxford Group, therefore, inaugurated a practice which has become a regular feature of the movement - namely, the holding of public mass confessionals, followed by periods of silent "listening to God" for "God-guidance" in the conduct of the individual.

The first ten years of its existence were not very auspicious for the future of the movement. It attracted very few followers among the students at Oxford, and in 1924 Dr. Buchman shifted most of its work to the United States with much of its activity centered in Princeton. Again it met with indifferent results and finally encountered the hostility of Princeton authorities because of its surcharged revivalist preoccupation with "sin." Its final expulsion from the University grounds caused Dr. Buchman to return to England where he began to devote an increasing proportion of his activities to work among leading circles in industry, politics, labor and recreation, and to attract followers without regard to their sectarian affiliation.

B. Period of Growth 1929-1939

The onset of the economic crisis in 1929-1930 and the decade of international crisis and increasing danger of war which followed coincided with a marked expansion in the range of the Oxford Group's activities, especially in England. It attracted a larger following among ecclesiastical leaders in English universities and scored its greatest propaganda triumph when it enlisted the enthusiastic sponsorship of W. H. ("Bunny") Austin, the tennis champion, and a

¹ The Practices of the Oxford Group with Improvements, op. cit., p. 65

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number of other public figures like Lord Baldwin, Lord Stamp, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Desborough, et al. Though it continued to adhere to its earlier doctrine and semi-revivalist practices, the Oxford Group came of age in the 30's with its appeal greatly broadened beyond the confines of the religious sphere and its activities now being pursued in an entirely new social milieu. It is well to note that Dr. Buchman's group owed much of its success during this period to the deep strain of pacifist thought which won a wide following among student groups and the Landsbury wing of the Labor Party. When Dr. Buchman launched his campaign for a settlement with Germany in 1936-1939, he was therefore assured of wide support not only among the people associated with the "Clivedon Set," but also among large sections of the general population.

The Moral Re-Armament program was a direct outgrowth of that campaign, the slogan itself having been coined in a speech which Dr. Buchman made on May 28, 1938¹ and elaborated in a series of speeches and publications which called for a peaceful settlement with the Axis.² During its pre-war heyday, and in the years following, critics of MRA have cited evidence to show that leading figures of the Nazi regime and appeasement groups in England were members of MRA and have even ventured the opinion that MRA played a crucial role in the conclusion of the Munich agreement.³ The latter judgment is certainly a historical exaggeration, for we know today that the Munich agreement was in line with the great weight

1 Reprinted in Remaking the World, Buchman, F., New York: Robert M. McBride & Co., 1949, p. 85-87

2 Typical of these was the pamphlet MRA - Battle for Peace, ed., by H. W. Austin, 1938

3 It was charged, for example, that MRA had included such figures as Rudolf Hess, Vidkun Quisling, Heinrich Himmler, the Duke of Hamilton, et al.

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of public sentiment in Britain in 1938. It is nonetheless true that the leading spokesmen of MRA did endorse the Nazi regime.¹ The most notable of these expressions of approval was Dr. Buchman's statement in a press interview:

I thank heaven for a man like Adolf Hitler who built a front line of defense against the anti-Christ of Communism...My barber in London told me Hitler saved all Europe from Communism. That's how he felt. Of course I don't condone everything the Nazis do. Anti-Semitism? Bad, naturally. I suppose Hitler sees a Karl Marx in every Jew. But think what it would mean to the world if Hitler surrendered to the control of God! Or Mussolini? Or any dictator? Through such a man, God could control a nation overnight and solve every last bewildering problem.²

C. Moral Re-Armament During the War

As the war crisis gathered momentum and Britain abandoned its policy of appeasement after March 1939, criticism of the MRA movement became increasingly bitter and many of its adherents severed their ties with it. The war period itself marked the lowest ebb in the fortunes of the movement. In England, it applied for exemption from military duties for its officials or "evangelists" on the ground that they could make a greater contribution to the war effort by stimulating popular morale, promoting teamwork in industry, etc., than as members of the armed forces. The request came under heavy censure in and out of Parliament³ and in the United States similar efforts, though backed by high public figures, were rejected by the draft authorities.⁴ In fact, MRA suffered

1 See, for example, the statements of H. W. Austin and Daphne du Maurier in MRA - Battle for Peace, op. cit., pp. 14, 28, 38, 44

2 World Telegram, New York, August 26, 1936. MRA spokesmen have tried to allay suspicion of pro-Nazi sympathies by citing Nazi documents discovered at the end of the war in which MRA was branded as an ally of Anglo-American diplomacy and by calling attention to the imprisonment of MRA followers in concentration camps during the war. F. Buchman, Remaking the World, pp. 292-294 and Mr. R. Chamberlain article in MRA pamphlet Who Are These People?, printed by F. A. Clements (Chatham) Ltd., undated, pp. 9-10, which unwittingly confirms this view of Dr. Buchman's thinking. The evidence cited to refute the charge of pre-war compromises with the Nazi regime is quite beside the point, however, since it is drawn from events which occurred in a subsequent period.

3 New York Times, February 28, 1941

4 New York Times, January 5, 6, 8, 13, 15, 21, 1943, February 5, 6, 1943, and March 31, 1943.

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a major setback in the country when Dr. Shoemaker of the Calvary Episcopal Church in New York and his congregation, heretofore MRA's main strength, seceded from the movement.¹

But the demise of MRA at the outset of the war was to be a temporary one. Dr. Buchman and his group displayed a marked talent for adapting the MRA program to the changing tides of public opinion and were thus able to weather the crisis successfully. With the entrance of the United States into the war in 1941, MRA abandoned its former pacifist leanings completely and launched a campaign to promote the war effort. Among its activities in this field were the publication of a number of morale-boosting pamphlets in this country (such as "You Can Defend America"), and in Britain ("Battle Together for Britain"), and the organization of "teams" for the purpose of bringing about amicable settlements in management-labor disputes. In the course of these activities, MRA managed to win back some of the trust it had lost by its pre-1939 activities, and to enlist the public support of top-ranking labor leaders (notably William Green and Philip Murray). Since 1945, it has, as will be indicated presently, continued and expanded these activities in all countries where it has gained any foothold.

III. The Moral Re-Armament Movement Today

Moral Re-Armament today professes to be a movement of world-wide dimensions. Starting as a narrow circle of converts to a confessional and inspirational religious creed, it has today spread beyond its original Anglo-Saxon confines to embrace a following in Western and Central Europe, in India, China and Japan. Yet it is a paradoxical fact, on which almost all observers are agreed, that any attempt to define its doctrine estimate its strength or evaluate its future potentialities treads on uncertain ground. The usual standards of

¹ See statement of Calvary Church, New York Times, November 8, 1941

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judgement and sources of information which serve as a basis in such matters simply do not exist in any definable form in the case of MRA, and, in this respect, the various statements and publications of the movement itself are uniformly barren of concrete data. The observer is in consequence compelled to draw tentative conclusions of an inferential nature on the basis of evidence which happens to be available. The estimate which follows should be regarded in the light of this caution.

A. Finances and Organization

Perhaps the major reason for the uncertainty which attaches to any analysis of MRA is that the movement is entirely lacking in any formal organization. On its own profession, MRA engages in a far-flung array of activities involving scores of countries in different parts of the world. These activities are obviously not the result of spontaneous contributions by individuals or groups; they are carefully planned and directed and involve the expenditure of enormous sums of money. Yet, the only information we have is that legally MRA exists as a non-profit corporation here and in England, directed by a small Board of Directors which advises Dr. Buchman.¹

In the course of its expansion after the war, MRA has acquired considerable properties, including a munificent hotel at Caux-sur-Montreux in Switzerland which serves as its world center, the Westminster Theater in Oxford and properties in London, New York, Los Angeles and Mackinac Island, Michigan, for the

1 MRA's existence as a juridical body does not, of course, exhaust the matter, but it serves to point up the uncertainty which surrounds the movement. It did not exist in incorporated form in 1939 when an English judge debarred a bequest of £500 to the movement on the grounds that it lacked all the attributes of an organized group entitled by law to receive such bequests. (New York Times, February 21, 1939, March 10, 1939) The deficiency was promptly remedied when MRA acquired a Board of Directors and thereby obtained a charter of incorporation from the British Board of Trade. (New York Times, June 14, 1939.)

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conduct of its conduct. How these properties are financed and managed is a closely guarded secret, as are also the financial expenditures involved in the multifarious activities in which MAR is engaged - radio programs, international conferences, publication of its magazine New World News, staging of plays, arrangement of free tours to its various centers, etc. MRA has steadfastly insisted that it is not an organized association to which one may "belong" and that it has no membership lists, no subscriptions, no dues, no badges, no cards, no rules, no officers or any other of the usual paraphanelia of formal organizations. Where, then, do the funds come from to finance MRA's enterprises? To this question, as to others, Dr. Buchman has consistently avoided giving any straightforward answer.¹ A good deal of the work of MRA may indeed be done as MRA claims on a volunteer basis but this would only account for a small part of its expenses. The property charges alone would entail large sums of money² and MRA's recent activities in the schools of the United States involve considerable expenditures on printed material, etc.

In the absence of a formal dues-paying membership, then, no other conclusion is possible than that MRA is the recipient of large sums of money donated by voluntary contributions.³ The same absence of organization and diffuseness of following likewise make it difficult to measure the dispersion of these contributions over different income groups and countries. The prevailing

1 Dr. Buchman's evasiveness on this score has been noted by several observers. See for example C. Graves, "Morning Coats de Rigueur in the Oxford Group," The Sphere, May 29, 1937.

2 Thus, the hotel at Caux, for example, was purchased for £250,000.

3 Spokesmen for the movement have always insisted that it does not solicit contributions (See statement of Sir Lynden Macassey at MRA conference, London, June 28, 1946, contained in a report supplied by confidential State Department field representative.) Yet brochures have been circulated definitely soliciting such contributions, e.g., Where Does the Money Come From?, printed in U.S.A. by MRA, undated. What percentage of MRA's funds is derived from such solicited funds is another unknown in MRA's affairs.

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opinion of those who have hazarded a guess on this score that a very large proportion of MRA's funds come from contributions made by very wealthy or well-to-do groups.¹ MRA spokesmen have frequently hinted at donations made by people of modest means at great sacrifice to their own well-being, but it is well to note that since per capita dues are not collected, and since post-war economic hardships preclude the widespread practice of such sacrifices, prima facie evidence would indicate that MRA's budget represents a heavy investment by affluent groups.

Like MRA's sources of revenue, so its following. Judged by the available evidence - which is admittedly not as complete as could be desired - MRA appears to be a movement which derives its following predominantly from middle class groups. This becomes evident from the data which is available concerning the delegates who attended the MRA World Assembly at Mackinac Island, September-October 1945, and at California in June 1948.² A breakdown of the information indicates that, by and large, most of the delegates were drawn from urban middle class groups with representatives of business groups and the liberal professional predominating. The only departure from this general trend occurs in Germany, where there is also representation from the titled aristocracy. Crude as such an estimate may be and making allowance for the danger that these delegates may have been picked by some selective process, it is nevertheless confirmed by the type of people who predominate at the lower levels of the

1 D. 404, Berne, September 19, 1949, CONFIDENTIAL. Cf. statement of Dr. W.A. Brown of the Union Theological Seminary in November 1941, in report of confidential State Department field representative.

2 Report of confidential State Department field representative concerning some delegates to Mackinac Island conference, and the program for the conference in California, June 2-3, 1948.

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movement - the "house party" lectures, confessionals, etc. Socially, they are of a kind with the delegates whose names grace the various world conferences of MRA. Moral Re-Armament may, therefore, be characterized as predominantly an upper middle class movement.

B. Leadership

The leadership which assists Dr. Buchman in conducting the affairs of MRA is as difficult to identify as the large following which the movement claims for itself. The most that can be said is that most of its pronouncements have in the past decade come from K. Twitchell, McCook Roots and J. Maynard in the United States; W. H. Austin, A. Thornhill and Peter Howard in Britain; Leonard Allen and Bishop West in Southern Asia; and K. Horinouchi, ex-Japanese ambassador to the United States, in Japan, and that these men have regularly accompanied Dr. Buchman on his tours, conferences etc. Moral Re-Armament has nevertheless benefited considerably from the added prestige which was imparted to the movement by endorsements of various figures of world prominence. Men like President Truman, Robert Schuman, Konrad Adenauer, Paul Hoffman, Lucius Clay, Giuseppe Saragat, Leopold Figl, Ernst Reuter, William Green, Philip Murray and a host of others have at various times lauded the movement for its various activities and thus focused public attention on it. There is no evidence to suggest, however, that these tributes were indications of enduring association with the movement and in no instance can it be satisfactorily demonstrated that MRA has had any effect on practical governmental, business or trade union

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- 1 The Sphere, May 29, 1937, "Morning Coats de Rigueur in the Oxford Group," by Charles Graves, and report by confidential State Department representative dated January 21, 1946.

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policy. It is also worth noting that high pressure techniques can be employed to elicit endorsements from prominent figures who have no genuine interest in or knowledge of the movement which profits from their tribute.¹ That MRA has not been backward in the latter respect is evident in the monotonous recurrence of these tributes in issue after issue of all the literature from its presses.

C. The Ideology of Moral Re-Armament

MRA is a movement without an "organization" or "members" or "leaders." It is also a movement without a formal program. If it can be said to have an ideology at all, it is the expression of an inspirational and hortatory invocation of Christian virtues as a solution to the world's ills. The dominant theme of MRA's literature is that the modern world is in an impasse because it has become addicted to materialistic interests which have thus submerged the more abiding and transcendent interests of man. Its prescription for the crisis of our times is, therefore, a return to "vital Christianity" in which the "guidance of God" would permeate the thinking and practices of all individuals and groups. The theme recurs again and again in Dr. Buchman's speeches:

The world's condition cannot but cause disquiet and anxiety. Hostility piles up between nation and nation, labor and capital, class and class. The cost of bitterness and fear mounts daily. Friction and frustration are undermining our homes.

Is there a remedy that will cure the individual and the nation and give the hope of a speedy and satisfactory recovery?

The remedy may lie in a return to those simple home truths that some of us learned at our mother's knee, and which many of us have forgotten and neglected - honesty, purity, unselfishness and love.

1 Thus, for example, Mr. Truman lent his name to the MRA movement while still in Congress (See Moral Re-Armament, National Meeting for Moral Re-Armament held in Constitution Hall, City of Washington, June 4, 1939, Government Printing Office, Washington, 1939, presented by Mr. Truman at 76th Congress.) but his secretary later disavowed any real interest or knowledge of the movement on his part.

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The crisis is fundamentally a moral one. The nations must re-arm morally. Moral recovery is essentially the forerunner of economic recovery. Imagine a rising tide of absolute honesty and absolute unselfishness sweeping across every country! What would be the effect? What about taxes? Debts? Savings? A wave of absolute unselfishness throughout the nations would be the end of war.

Moral recovery creates not crisis but confidence and unity in every phase of life. How can we precipitate this moral recovery throughout the nations? We need a power strong enough to change human nature and build bridges between man and man, faction and faction. This starts when everyone admits his own faults instead of spot-lighting the other fellow's.

God alone can change human nature.

The secret lies in that great forgotten truth that when men listens, God speaks; when man obeys, God acts; when men change, nations change. That power active in a minority can be the solvent of a whole country's problems. Leaders changed, a nation's thinking changed, a world at peace with itself...

Only a new spirit in men can bring a new spirit in industry. Industry can be the pioneer of a new order, where national service replaces selfishness and where industrial planning is based upon the guidance of God. When Labor, Management and Capital become partners under God's guidance, then industry takes its true place in national life...

We can, we must, and we will generate a moral and spiritual force that is powerful enough to remake the world.¹

and again:

The Oxford Group is a Christian revolution for remaking the world. The root problems in the world today are dishonesty, selfishness and fear - in men and, consequently, in nations. These evils multiplied result in divorce, crime, unemployment, recurrent depression and war... Spiritual recovery must precede economic recovery. Political or social solutions that do not deal with these root problems are inadequate. Man-made laws are no substitute for individual character. Our instant need is a moral and spiritual awakening. Human wisdom alone has failed to bring this about. It is only possible when God had control of individuals.

Through this control men find true freedom in a world haunted by insecurity and fear. They discover creative purpose in an age of bewilderment. They find new moral power amid moral decay. They learn to work together, in a world of conflicting interests, through common obedience to God. They weave the threads of understanding that make possible a new diplomacy in which statesmen can achieve enduring results. They create a new confidence as nations work together in common action for the freedom of mankind...

We must not delay. The forces of evil threaten even the sanctity of marriage and the security of the home; and when the home collapses, the nation collapses with it. The responsibility is personal to you and to

¹ Buchman, Remaking the World, op. cit., p. 85-87, from a speech given London, May 29, 1938.

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me. The challenge of the Oxford Group is a challenge to decision - a challenge to listen, to listen and to act. When man listens, God speaks. Everyone can listen to God. Everyone can begin just where he is.¹

Converts to MRA regard it as the "inspired ideology" of democracy, holding that democracy is essentially based on the acceptance of universal and absolute moral standards.

Democracy is (not) tied to any one form of economic organization. I don't even believe that democracy is tied to any one form of political organization. I do believe that democracy is tied to absolute moral standards.

Formulated in these terms, MRA doctrine is sufficiently elastic and general to elicit assent and even some support from all groups which are not irrevocably committed to Communism and it has actually been successful in winning some adherents among all groups in the non-Communist world. Yet there is another aspect of MRA doctrine which deserves mention because of the powerful psychological pull it exercises on its adherents. It is hinted at by indirection rather than stated explicitly, but it is nonetheless a probable factor in attracting sections of the middle classes into the ranks of MRA. Many spokesmen of MRA have conceived of the movement as the awakening of an elite group of "God-guided" men and women whose business it is to refashion the world and guard it against the assaults of Communism.³ A careful reading of the accounts of various MRA activities, "house parties," world congresses, conversion teams, etc., leaves little doubt that this psychological stimulus pervades the movement.

1 Ibid., pp. 64-65

2 New World News, Vol. 4, No. 4, April 1948, "Wanted - An Ideology for Democracy," by A. R. Mackenzie. Cf. the more pointed stress on the need for overcoming self-interest in the statement by Dr. Wilhelm Hogner in the same issue of New World News. See also the MRA pamphlet Everything's Got to Change, 1947, written by German leaders attending the World Assembly for Moral Re-Armament, at Caux-sur-Montreux, Switzerland.

3 On a popular level, the idea is to be found in certain sections of the pamphlet Everything's Got to Change, op. cit.. For a more sophisticated statement, see New World News, Vol. 5, No. 8, August 1949, "Ideology for Today," by R. Mowat. See also lecture of Count de Castiglione delivered in Rome, January 8, 1946 rejecting idea of equality from a report by confidential State Department field representative.

In a more immediate sense, MRA thinking in the last four years has increasingly concerned itself with the struggle against the principal embodiment of materialistic philosophy - Communism. The 1949 summer training program at Mackinac Island, for example, not only dealt with stimulation of teamwork in industry, increasing production, the revitalization of Japan and Germany, but also with the problem of reconverting Communist leadership in the West to the ideals of democracy. Just how MRA proposes to achieve these objectives is not quite clear. Like many other aspects of the movement, its Mackinac program of 1949 was like a blank check on which one can feel free to inscribe his own sum. Certainly no one can determine from MRA literature the precise nature of the appeal or method which MRA professes to employ in winning over Communists to its ideals.

D. MRA's Practical Work

In the practical realm, MRA's spokesmen have insisted that their program has already scored notable successes where the purely "materialistic" approach has failed. The following is a summary of successes for which MRA claims credit:¹

(a) According to MRA literature, the Norwegian underground during the war operated with greater zeal and efficiency as a result of MRA's influence among the people of Norway.

(b) MRA spokesmen claim that they were able to effect a reconciliation between the British and Indian delegation to the U.N.O. conference at San Francisco in 1945 after the two delegations had fallen out over the trusteeship issue merely by giving a performance of the MRA play, "The Forgotten Factor."

(c) MRA spokesmen contend that a number of key figures in the Kuomintang displayed a new interest and enthusiasm for democracy as a result of their contact with MRA.

(d) Leading German figures who attended MRA gatherings at Caux, are said to have acquired a realization of the responsibility of the German people for the tragedy of Hitlerism.² MRA also claims particular success in post-war Germany through the organization of conversion teams, tour of plays, moderation of labor-management disputes, etc.³

1 These claims can be found in almost all publications of MRA, especially in various issues of its periodical New World News.

2 New York Times, September 8, 1947

3 New World News, Vol. 5, No. 7, July 1949; New York Times, June 19, 1949

(e) In the industrial field, MRA activities have, its proponents claim, achieved remarkable results in creating a new spirit of teamwork between labor and management, both during the war and in the post-war period. A tour of the play "The Forgotten Factor" in the Ruhr region of Germany and in Wales is said to have persuaded management and labor alike to subordinate their respective claims to the common welfare with the consequence that new incentives in production were provided, absenteeism was reduced to a marked degree and output reached new heights.¹

(f) Using similar methods, MRA claims to have moderated racial and communal strife in countries like India.²

(g) Perhaps the most striking feature of MRA's work which has given the movement a claim to some importance in the current East-West conflict has been its campaign to wean members away from the ranks of the Communist parties. MRA claims some success for its efforts, especially in Germany where its "teams" have apparently persuaded two dozen local Communist leaders in the Ruhr Valley to break completely with the Communist party³ and to accept MRA as a spiritual substitute. Likewise, it has also succeeded in winning over Fred Copemen, a British communist of long-standing with a record of activity in the Spanish Civil War and in the British delegation to the Comintern.⁴ These conversions are claimed to be the work of a network of conversion teams which MRA has organized in Germany and elsewhere and which are apparently considered to be the spearhead of MRA's offensive against Communism.⁵

IV. Estimate of MRA's Effectiveness

The social upheavals which follow in the wake of major wars have generally been among the most fertile breeding grounds of evangelical mass movements. The mere occurrence of such wars tends to undermine faith in established secular institutions and symbols, and their aftermath, if sufficiently prolonged and chaotic, serves to accentuate the sense of alienation and helplessness which the individual experiences in the face of impersonal mass movements.⁶ The present period is no exception to the

1. New World News, Vol. 2, No. 12, December 1946.
2. New York Times, July 29, 1947.
3. Two of them, namely Max Bladdek and P. Kurowski, have actually appeared publicly at a conference at Caux (New York Times, September 10, 1949), but their position in the hierarchy of the German Communist Party is not known.
4. New York Times, September 14, 1949.
5. These teams are said by MRA spokesmen to be active in Eastern Europe, too.
6. Arnold J. Toynbee's Study of History offers an abundance of historical examples to substantiate this phenomenon.

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rule for its is peculiarly marked by what appears to be a total failure of organized institutional effort to moderate inter-class and international conflict or to check the drift toward war. A program which is designed to undercut the conflict of class and national interests by making its appeal to transcendent human interests in the name of a super-mundane guidance is therefore assured of considerable response among groups with divergent ways of life. Moral Re-Armament has all the earmarks of such a program and this, in part, serves to explain its international following today.

Nonetheless, the actual range of its influence, the extent of its following and effectiveness of its practical work remains to be considered. Impressive as the foregoing catalogue of MRA achievements may at first appear to be, they do not constitute proof that the MRA program has in any of these instances played the role which its adherents claim for it. In some cases, as for example, the alleged successes of MRA in India, the bald facts of the situation do not testify to any significant diminution of inter-racial or inter-communal animosity. In other instances, the facts cited do not warrant the conclusion that MRA influence was responsible for the change which actually occurred. Thus, it may safely be assumed that the normal pressure of nationalistic loyalties would have impelled the Norwegians to organize an underground movement against the Germans whatever role MRA would have chosen to play in the situation. Likewise, the increased output of coal in Wales, the Ruhr, etc., cannot be imputed to MRA's intervention since (a) the drive to raise productivity, check absenteeism, etc., has been directed from many sources other than MRA and has been accelerated by the installation of new equipment supplied by post-war United States aid and (b) the increase in output has characterized the total

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industrial picture Europe since 1946 while MRA's picture has cited the same instances again and again - all occurring in coal mining! In general, then, MRA claims are either based on insufficient evidence or else seek to convince the audience that MRA was responsible for changes which would have occurred in any case simply as a result of the pressure of other factors in the situation. The effect of these statements is then heightened by monotonous reiteration of the same claims, coupled with endorsements by famous personages on behalf of the general moral excellence of MRA's objectives.

If such is the case in all other instances, any scruples it suggests in evaluating the putative effectiveness of MRA apply a fortiori to its position in the struggle against the world Communist movement. For it should be borne in mind that in this aspect of its work, MRA is not dealing with an amorphous mass of individuals whose loyalties and beliefs are without fixed anchorage. It is, on the contrary, attempting an assault on a powerful and well-organized international movement whose appeal has been to those very interests which MRA professes to spurn. This is not to say that MRA cannot make a few successful sorties into Communist ranks. It is only to suggest that MRA's claims to individual successes are subject to two crucial alternative qualifications: (a) MRA's success in this field, if historical experience is a reliable guide, depends on prior disillusionment with the international Communist movement on the part of Communists, or (b) judged against the background of Communist technique, these alleged conversions to MRA may in reality be pseudo-conversions designed to enable Communists to infiltrate the ranks of MRA. The maximum role that can reasonably be assigned to Moral Re-Armament is the possibility that it may act as an alternative attraction to certain wavering and disaffected individuals among middle class groups in

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Central Europe. In the East, a good part of the local leadership and intellectual facade of the Communist Party in Germany was drawn from these groups.

Conceivably, then, MRA might deny the Communist movement the possibility of influencing some members of these groups. At any rate, it requires a considerable strain on the imagination to believe that a program so nebulous and generalized as MRA's, however well fortified by the acts of showmanship, can effect a mass exodus from the Communist movement. Moreover, it is a fairly determinate fact that MRA is predominantly an urban middle class movement¹ and has shown no evidence to date that it can compete with the Communist movement for those broad sections of the population at which Communists have concentrated the main force of their efforts - the urban workers and poorer peasants. Under the circumstances, its present day role as an anti-Communist force is quite negligible.

1 Whatever following MRA may continue to enjoy among middle class groups is also subject to the attitude which the institutional churches will take toward the movement. Thus far they have not committed themselves officially, while individual churchmen have expressed varying attitudes. Some members of the Anglican movement have taken a favorable attitude toward MRA while others like W. Brown of the Union Theological Seminary have regarded it with distaste and hostility. (Statements of Dr. W. Brown, contained in a report from confidential State Department field representative.)

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Archives at College Park

8601 Adelphi Road College Park, Maryland 20740-6001

November 22, 1996

Mr. Kevin O'Brien
Chief, FOI/PA Branch
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Room 6296
10th & Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

Re: Requestor's Name: [redacted]
Project Number: ~~NND 965136~~

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Dear Mr. O'Brien:

Under the terms of the Freedom of Information Act, [redacted] has requested access to a document from the General Records of the Department of State which we believe may be of interest to your agency. Enclosed are copies of [redacted] request letter and of the item for your review for possible declassification. We are also coordinating this document with the Department of State.

We request that the enclosed document be reviewed only for national security information that falls under the (b)(1) exemption. Also, please specify the number of days in which the researcher, if necessary, may appeal your agency's decisions. We will notify the researcher that your agency's time limitations for an appeal will commence from the date of NARA's letter to the requestor.

Please send your review determination, including all sanitization instructions, to this office and refer to our project number NND 965136. The National Archives will notify the researcher of your decision and of any appeal rights. If you have any questions regarding this case, please contact me on (301) 713-6600 and cite our project number.

Sincerely,

Marvin F. Russell

DR. MARVIN F. RUSSELL
Chief, Civil Review Branch
Records Declassification Division

Enclosures

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Removal of Enclosures

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National Archives and Records Administration

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IN ALL CORRESPONDENCE PLEASE REFER
TO ARCHIVE FILE NO. 960777 NAR036

Dr. Michael J. Kurtz
Asst. Archivist for the National Archives
National Archives & Records Administration
8601 Adelphi Road, Room 3400
College Park MD 20740-6001

SEP 11 1996

Dear Dr. Kurtz:

Pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. Section 552, et seq. (as amended), I hereby request disclosure of the documents described on the attached page of this letter for inspection and possible copying. If you regard any of these documents as potentially exempt from the FOIA's disclosure requirements, I request that you nonetheless exercise your discretion to disclose them. As the FOIA requires, please release all reasonably segregable nonexempt portions of documents which contain information you regard as exempt. To permit me to reach an intelligent and informed decision whether or not to file an administrative appeal of any denied material, please describe any withheld records (or portions thereof) and explain the basis for your exemption claims.

This request is made on behalf of the National Security Archive, a nonprofit public interest research institute and library in Washington, D.C. The Archive is a tax-exempt nonprofit organization whose purpose is to enrich public policy debate by making widely available records on important areas of major public concern on foreign, defense and intelligence policy. Documents obtained by the Archive, including the records requested in this letter, are carefully analyzed, indexed, organized into collections and published. Archive document collections are also available for inspection and copying at the Archive by scholars, journalists, members of Congress and their staffs, present and former public officials, other public interest organizations, and the general public. Information in these documents is disseminated across the country through distribution of our published collections to research libraries and through the Archive's other publishing and media activities. I am conducting research on the subject of this request as part of an Archive research team which includes experts on the subject and which already has done extensive research and determined that the requested materials are necessary to our project.

To expedite the release of the requested documents, please disclose them on an interim basis as they become available to you, without waiting until all the documents have been processed. If you have any questions regarding the identity of the records, their location, the scope of the request or any other matters, please call me at [redacted] I look forward to receiving your response within the ten-day statutory time period.

Sincerely,

[redacted signature]

Analyst

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10/2/96
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~~SECRET~~ U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C. 20535

REGISTERED

Date: July 28, 1997

To: Dr. Marvin F. Russell
Chief, Civil Review Branch
Records Declassification Division
National Archives at College Park
8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, Maryland 20740-6001

From: J. Kevin O'Brien, Chief
Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOI/PA) Section
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535-0001

Subject: MANDATORY DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW REQUEST
[Redacted] (NND 965136)

Reference is made to your letter dated November 22, 1996, in which you requested a mandatory declassification review of one document dated May 20, 1952.

Our review of this document determined that the FBI information contained within does not warrant classification pursuant to Executive Order 12958, and is marked accordingly.

~~SECRET~~ MATERIAL ENCLOSED

THIS COMMUNICATION IS
UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURES

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62C-HQ-1038244-37

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290BCE/AB/edc
ON 10/6/04
918504

File in 62A-HQ-1038244
with attached Enclosures

Dep. Dir. _____
ADD Adm. _____
ADD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Servs. _____
Crim. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Info. Mgmt. _____
Insp. _____
Intell. _____
Lab. _____
Legal Coun. _____
Tech. Servs. _____
Training _____
Cong. Affs. Off. _____
Off. of EEO _____
Off. Liaison &
Int. Affs. _____
Off. of Public Affs. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director's Office _____

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Dr. Marvin F. Russell
College Park, Maryland 20740-6001

We are returning the document, along with a copy of the document list.

Any questions with regard to this review may be directed to Supervisory Paralegal Specialist [REDACTED]
FTS [REDACTED]

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Enclosures (2)

~~SECRET~~

National Archives



Washington, DC 20408

March 31, 1992

DOCUMENT CLASSIFICATION
UNIT NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Mr. Martin V. Hale
Section Chief
Security Section, Information Security Branch
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Room 4246
10th & Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Requestor's Name: [redacted]
Project Number: NND 912013

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Dear Mr. Hale:

Under the terms of the Mandatory Review provisions of Executive Order 12356, [redacted] has requested access to a document from the Records of Joint Committees of Congress - Joint Committee on Atomic Energy which we believe may be of interest to your agency. Enclosed are copies of [redacted] request letter and of the item for your review for possible declassification. This document was previously coordinated with the Department of Energy which has no objection to their release in full, subject to your agency's concurrence.

Please specify the number of days in which the researcher, if necessary, may appeal your agency's decisions. We will notify the researcher that your agency's time limitations for an appeal will commence from the date of NARA's letter to the requestor.

Send your review determination, including all sanitizing instructions, to this office and refer to our project number NND 912013. The National Archives will notify the researcher of your decision and of any appeal rights. If you have any questions regarding this case, please contact [redacted] on [redacted] and cite our project number.

Sincerely,

Jeanne Schauble

JEANNE SCHAUBLE
Director
Records Declassification Division

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National Archives and Records Administration

1- ENCLOSURE

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62A-HQ-1038244-38

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June 4, 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BORDEN *WLB*

From: William J. Sheehy *x*

Having received a list of potential subversive individuals who were the recipients of Fellowships, and acting upon instructions from [redacted] I called the office of the Acting Director of Security, AEC, and requested the files of the following individuals:

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These files were received on May 27 and brought to the Committee office, at which time a brief reading was made. However, subsequent to that date, exact date unknown, during a conversation with Mr. Frank Hammack, Acting Director of Security, AEC, he stated that the research people had advised him that the file which had been given to the Committee under the name of [redacted] was not believed by the research people to be the same individual who was receiving a fellowship. However, Hammack stated there was no way to be certain unless further information was received which would identify him or not identify him, which information had been requested from the National Research Council. On June 2, a file was received on [redacted] who was believed to be identical with one of the individuals to whom a fellowship has been granted.

Upon turning these files over to Senator Hickenlooper on the afternoon of June 3, he was advised that the file on [redacted] and the file on [redacted] were only possibly identical and were not known definitely to be investigations relating to the same individuals who were actually receiving fellowships. It was requested that this matter be straightened out and the Senator so advised.

Upon return to the office, the writer contacted Mr. Hammack again by telephone and inquired whether or not it was possible to determine as yet whether the individuals listed above were actually the same as the recipients of AEC Fellowships. He advised that it was not since the National Research Council had not as yet furnished the information requested. However, it was expected very shortly.

At approximately 11:10 this morning, [redacted] called

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JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC
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from Senator Hickenlooper's office and requested to be advised whether or not the individuals whose files had been left in the office of Senator Hickenlooper last evening were actually among the list of people receiving fellowships. It should be noted here that [] advised Friday evening that they did not know for certain who were receiving Fellowships under the AEC program as an official matter. They read these lists in the various reports but since investigations were not requested of these individuals, the Security Office had no definite way of determining the identity of the individual.

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[] advised that with regard to the first four names on the list, the FBI had confidentially furnished information to the Commission, voluntarily, and in each of these instances made mention of the fact in the information report that the individual was a Fellow in the AEC program. [] advised that until such time as the National Research Council furnished a full background sketch, it would be impossible for the Security Division to determine definitely all the individuals on whom the files had been furnished were actually the same people as these receiving fellowships.

[] called this morning requesting to be advised of the identity or non-identity of the individuals since they do not want to make public any information which is erroneous, if such presentation should be made.

This memorandum is furnished for your information and it is suggested that some agreement be reached and Senator Hickenlooper advised so that he may act accordingly.

WJS
W.J.S.

ADDENDUM: June 6, 1949

This morning I read the letter received on June 2 in this office from [] regarding the non-identity of [] and [] Since the above memo has had no action, I took the liberty of calling [] and read him the last three paragraphs of this letter. Upon completion of the reading of the letter, [] said, "They are not identical," and I said, "That is correct."

W. J. S.

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CLASSIFIED DOCUMENT ACCOUNTABILITY RECORD

DATE
31 March 1992

SECTION I - GENERAL

TO: Mr. Martin V. Hale
Section Chief
Security Section, Information Security
Branch
Federal Bureau of Investigation, Rm 4246
10th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20535

FROM: Ms. Jeanne Schauble
Director
Records Declassification Division
Rm 18W, National Archives Building
Washington, DC 20408

CONTROL, LOG, OR FILE NUMBER (a)	CLASSIFI- CATION (b)	NUMBER OF PAGES (c)	DESCRIPTION (Type File Reference, Unclassified Subject or Short Title, and Number of Indorsements/Inclosures) (d)	DATE OF DOCUMENT (e)	ORIGINATOR (f)
NND 912013	C	1 doc 2 pgs	Classified Reproductions Numbered: NND 912013: 1-2	1949	JCAE

SECTION II - DESTRUCTION CERTIFICATE (Check appropriate box)

MATERIAL DESCRIBED HEREON HAS BEEN

☐ DESTROYED☐ TORN IN HALF AND PLACED IN A CLASSIFIED WASTE CONTAINER

OFFICE SYMBOL	DATE	PRINTED NAME OF CUSTODIAN OR REPRESENTATIVE	SIGNATURE
DESTRUCTION RECORD NUMBER	DATE	PRINTED NAME OF CERTIFYING/ DESTRUCTION OFFICIAL	SIGNATURE
PAGE OR COPY NUMBER	DATE	PRINTED NAME OF WITNESSING OFFICIAL	SIGNATURE

SECTION III - RECEIPT/TRACER ACTION (Check appropriate box)

☐ RECEIPT OF DOCUMENT(S) ACKNOWLEDGED☐ TRACER ACTION: SIGNED RECEIPT FOR MATERIAL
DESCRIBED ABOVE HAS NOT BEEN RECEIVED☐ DOCUMENT(S) HAS (HAVE) NOT BEEN RECEIVED

DATE	PRINTED NAME, GRADE OR TITLE	SIGNATURE
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COMMENTS (Use reverse if necessary)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

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NA 2011 (2-88)



The University of Sydney

Sydney, New South Wales
Australia, 2006

Roy M. MacLeod
Professor of History

FEB 27 1991

Department of History
Telephone: (02) 692 2855
Telex: Unisyd 26169

18 February 1991

Dear Mr Coren,

Thank you for your time and help during my recent visit to Washington.

At your request, I am writing to explain that, at the invitation of the Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO), I am writing a social and political history of the Australian Atomic Energy Commission. The AAEC was created in 1953 and was succeeded by ANSTO in 1987. Its origins can be traced to the legacy of wartime scientific cooperation among Britain and the Allies, while its subsequent history reflects the development of nuclear policy in Britain, the United States and Canada. For over forty years, American policy on nuclear safeguards, technical security, uranium supply and reactor engineering and many other issues formed an important part of the context within which Australian policies were conceived and implemented. For this reason, it is vital for me to consult American materials in the categories we have discussed. In many ways, they will hold important keys to an understanding of Australian developments and, therefore, to the completeness of my work.

My book is intended to be an independent, fully documented account, and will be written from a comparative and international perspective. As it has been initiated and approved by ANSTO, it enjoys the full cooperation of that organisation and its collateral agencies in the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the CSIRO, with access to relevant official papers. Under the terms of our agreement, I have also received generous archival assistance from the nuclear authorities and National Archives in Canada and from the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna.

I will greatly value your assistance in helping me obtain access to the files indicated on the list I left with you, and possibly to others which may in the course of time appear relevant to my enquiries.

If I may supply further information or documentation, please let me know.

With many thanks,

Yours sincerely,


Roy MacLeod

Mr Robert W. Coren
Chief, Reference Branch
Center for Legislative Archives
National Archives
Washington, DC 20408

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3/13/91
Coren

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CERTIFICATION OF CITIZENSHIP

Date of Request: 29 January 1991

Name of Depository:

Address:

[Redacted Address Box]

I, _____, certify that I am a United States citizen or a permanent resident alien, and hereby request a mandatory review of the classified information in the attached listed documents in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 12356, Section 3.4.

[Redacted Signature Box]

(Signature)

[Redacted Printed Full Name Box]

(Printed Full Name)

Permanent Address: Dept of History, University of Sydney
(Street Address)

Sydney NSW Australia 2006
(City) (State) (Zip Code)

Telephone: 02-692-2855
(Business or Home Number including Area Code)

Authority for solicitation of the above information is 5 U.S.C. 552a. Disclosure of this information is voluntary. If the information is not provided, however, the individual's declassification review request may not be processed.

The purpose for request of this information is to identify and record individuals who request mandatory review of documents, to certify that the researcher meets the requirements established in E.O. 12356, Section 3, and to enable later contact with the researcher regarding disposition of his or her mandatory review request.

937		FOREIGN NEGOTIATIONS - US/UK/SA 6/16/48 COMBINED DEVELOPMENT AGENCY	
941		FOREIGN NEGOTIATIONS - US/UK/SA 6/16/48 COMBINED DEVELOPMENT AGENCY	
1089	32	FOREIGN NEGOTIATIONS - US/UK/CANADA LTR W/ ATTACHMENTS 5/31/49 LILIENTHAL TO MCMAHON RE TECH COOPERATION	
1094	04	AEC FELLOWSHIPS MEMO 6/4/49 POTENTIAL SUBVERSIVE INDIV. WHO ARE RECIPIENTS OF FELLOWSHIPS	
1148		FOREIGN NEGOTIATIONS 7/26/49 SUMMARY OF SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS RE TECH COOPERATION	
1183		FOREIGN NEGOTIATIONS 8/18/49 STAFF MEMO RE BRIT-FRENCH AGREEMENT FOR EXCHANGE OF ATOMIC ENERGY INFO	
1321	32	FOREIGN NEGOTIATIONS - US/UK/CANADA MEMO TO FILE F/HELLER 1/4/50 RE BRITISH- CANADIAN NEGOTIATIONS	
1493	45	REACTOR DEVELOPMENT - HISTORY 4/27/50 STAFF HISTORY RE NUCLEAR DEV PART I, 1939-45	
1500		FOREIGN ACTIVITIES - FRANCE LTR F/STATE 5/4/50 RE LAW CONCERNING EXPLOSION IN OVERSEAS FRANCE OF SUBSTANCES USEFUL IN DEVEL OF ATOMIC ENERGY	
1559		FOREIGN ACTIVITIES 6/14/50 MEMO RE LINEAR ACCELERATORS	
1560	16	FOREIGN ACTIVITIES - GREAT BRITAIN MEMO MANSFIELD TO BORDEN 6/14/50 RE BRIT ACTIVITIES IN ATOMIC ENERGY	
1769	58	STATE DEPARTMENT LLR F CHASE (STATE) 11/27/50 RE UN HANDLING AEC AND COMMISSION ON CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS	
1785	67	WEAPONS - MILITARY USE MEMO 11/28/50 RE USE OF A BOMB IN KOREA	DECL
1788	16	FOREIGN ACTIVITIES - UK (SENSITIVE INFO DELETED)	
1890	32	FOREIGN NEGOTIATIONS 1/31/51 MEMO RE ANGLO-AMERICAN COOPERATION	

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U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Information and Privacy

Telephone: (202) 514-3642

Washington, D.C. 20530

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TO:

[Redacted]
Chief, Document Classification Unit
Federal Bureau of Investigation

SEP 19 1995

FROM:

[Redacted]
FOIA Specialist

SUBJECT: Mandatory Declassification Review Request of the Department of Energy; OIP # AG/95-R0458

This is in reference to the above Mandatory Declassification Review request which was received by this Office. The paragraphs below apply:

- [] Attached is/are ____ classified document(s) and ____ unclassified document(s) which is/are of primary interest to or originated with your Office. Accordingly, we are referring the document(s) to you for direct response. The requester has been/will be notified of this referral.
- [] Please be advised that this Office does not object to the release of any ____ information contained in the document(s) sent for direct response.
- [] Please furnish this Office with a copy of your final response to the requester.
- [] Please advise this Office if the classification of the document(s) is/are changed and furnish us with newly marked copies so that we may amend our copies.
- [X] Attached is one classified document which contains information of interest to your Office. Accordingly, we are referring this document to you for consultation.
- [X] Please provide this Office with your comments regarding the continued classification of this information pursuant to Executive Order 12356. Kindly portion mark the classified information and indicate the specific categories under Executive Order 12356 as appropriate.
- [] Please provide this Office with your comments regarding the applicability of any FOIA exemptions.

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL OF ATTACHMENTS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/6/04 BY AUC60290BCE/AS/et
918504

☒ Please return the document sent for consultation to following address:

Office of Information and Privacy
United States Department of Justice
Suite 570, Flag Building
Washington, D.C. 20530

Attention:

b6
b7C

☒ A copy of the request letter, and any other significant correspondence is attached for your information.

☐ Please see below for additional information.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact me at

Attachments

Additional Information



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Department of Energy
Germantown, MD 20874-1290

FOI
950842

JUN 10 1995

MAY 24 1995

55 JUN -1 PM 12:12

CRIMINAL DIVISION

In reply refer to:
93SA20C000082-WC

[Redacted]
Chief, Freedom of Information/
Privacy Act Unit
Department of Justice
Bond Building, Room 3126
1400 New York Avenue., NW.
Washington, D.C. 20530

b6
b7C

Dear [Redacted]

At enclosure 1 is a memorandum dated April 1, 1993, requesting that the document at enclosure 2 be reviewed for classified information pursuant to a request from the History Associates who are preparing an unclassified history of the Argonne National Laboratory (ANL) under their contract to the ANL. We have determined that the document does not contain any Department of Energy classified information.

Since the document contains information within the purview of the Department of Justice, please review it for information to be denied the requester. Identify the information to be deleted by enclosing it in brackets, indicate in the margin the appropriate exemption category for each deletion, and return the document to us. In your response, state the name and title of the denying official, and provide your appeal procedures.

If you have any questions, please contact [Redacted] at [Redacted]

b6
b7C

Sincerely,

for
Anton A. "Joe" Sinisgalli
Director
Document Declassification Division
Office of Declassification
Office of Security Affairs

Enclosures:
(See listing next page)

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DATE 2/6/04 BY *Anchor* 918504
918504



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When separated from enclosures, handle this document as

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNCLASSIFIED

United States Government

~~SECRET~~

Department of Energy

memorandum

DATE: APR 1 1993
REPLY TO:
ATTN OF: AD-35

Document # ~~SAC 200048330000~~
SAR 20004833A001

SUBJECT: Request for Declassification Review

TO: [REDACTED] SA-232

b6
b7C

History Associates employees have identified the attached documents from the DOE Archives as relevant to the history of Argonne National Laboratory which they are preparing under contract to Argonne. Please review these documents for declassification purposes and mark any information that must be deleted in order for the documents to be used in the unclassified history.

If any of the documents require outside review by another agency, please pull these documents from the package and return the releasable group of documents to this office.

If you have any questions, please contact me on 3-5431.

[REDACTED]
Historian

b6
b7C

Attachments

DOCUMENT TRANSMITTED
HEREWITH CONTAINS
RESTRICTED DATA

When separated from enclosures, handle this document

as

UNCLASSIFIED

(Insert proper classification)

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/6/04 BY 105600

918504

Encl 1
~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC [illegible]
SAC 20004861A00

CONFIDENTIAL

COPY NO. 1

August 10, 1964 - I

DRAFT II

August 18, 1964 - II

pp. 787-798

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

MEETING 2028 (U)

Wednesday, July 22, 1964, 2:30 p.m., Room A-410
Germantown, Maryland

Commissioners

Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman
James T. Ramey
John G. Palfrey
Gerald F. Tape
Mary I. Bunting

Acting General Manager

Robert E. Hollingsworth

General Counsel

Joseph F. Hennessey

Secretary

W. B. McCool

Staff

William C. Bartels
Leonard M. Brenner
John R. Brindel
Howard C. Brown
Irvin C. Bupp
James S. Cannon
Duncan Clark
John A. Derry
Richard X. Donovan
Gordon M. Dunning
Spofford G. English
Gordon Fowler
Joseph J. Fouchard
Arnold R. Fritsch
Edward R. Gardner
Lewis M. Groover
James H. Hill
Antionette Joseph
George M. Kavanagh
Myron B. Kratzer
William E. Kriegsman
Allan M. Labowitz
John F. Mahy
Roy D. Maxwell
Francis J. McCarthy
Paul W. McDaniel
Clement A. Palazzolo
Franklin N. Parks
John H. Pender
Eber R. Price
Jerome D. Saltzman
Ralph G. Shull
Harry S. Traynor
Ernest B. Tremmel
John V. Vinciguerra
Algie A. Wells
Col. Richard D. Wolfe
Nathan H. Woodruff
James R. Yore

Lawrence Radiation Laboratory

Philip L. Randolph

RG	826 U.S. DOE ARCHIVES
Collection	ACE Minutes
Box	3728
Folder	#2 1964

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW	
RECEIVED 12 OCT 94	DETERMINATION (CIRCLE NUMBER):
WCH/abk	1 CLASSIFICATION RETAINED
#44995	2 CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO
PH Smiley	3 CONTAINS NO DOE INFORMATION
	4 COORDINATE WITH: DCS, DOJ
	5 CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
	6 CLASSIFIED INFO BRACKETED
	7 OTHER (SPECIFY): DELETED VERSION
COPY ONLY. PAGES 787, 788 AND 789 ONLY.	

RESTRICTED DATA

This document contains restricted data as defined in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. Its transmittal or the disclosure of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited.

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/6/04 BY [illegible]

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

Deleted Copy Only
NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION

Unauthorized Disclosure subject to
Administrative and Criminal Sanctions.

787

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

787

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1. Proposed Visit of Japanese National to ANL

Mr. Hollingsworth noted the Manager of Argonne National Laboratory (ANL) had invited Mr. Yutoka Toyozawa to be employed at ANL on an unclassified basis for a period of two months, and that he was due to land in Chicago, Illinois later in the day. Mr. Hollingsworth apologized for the urgent nature of the situation, but noted Headquarters had only received notice of the impending arrival earlier in the afternoon.

Mr. Traynor briefly reviewed what was known of Mr. Toyozawa's recent past. Embassy Tokyo had confirmed that Mr. Toyozawa had been a member of the Japanese Communist Party in 1956, although there was no evidence, either from the or the FBI, that he had maintained the relationship since that time. He had attended scientific conferences and visited the University of Illinois for a month in 1958 and 1961. He had obtained a Japanese official business visa for his 1958 visit. In 1961, he was given a business visa under a waiver by the Attorney General, upon the recommendation of the State Department. Mr. Traynor continued that Mr. Toyozawa was a prominent man in the solid state physics field. The only danger in permitting the visit would be the possibility of adverse public reaction.

b2

In reply to a question by Commissioner Ramey, Mr. Traynor said that Mr. Toyozawa's application had been received in Headquarters on June 19, at which time processing began. Commissioner Palfrey said the fact of the Attorney General's waiver in 1958 would appear to indicate an awareness at that time of Mr. Toyozawa's previous political leanings.

DOE ARCHIVES

788
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

788



376

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C. 20535

REGISTERED RETURN RECEIPT

Date: August 5, 1997

To: Mr. Steve D. Tilley
Chief, Access and FOIA Staff (NAFFA)
Declassification and Initial Processing Division
Room 6350
The National Archives at College Park
8601 Adepti Road
College Park, Maryland 20740-6001

From: J. Kevin O'Brien, Chief
Freedom of Information Privacy Act (FOI/PA) Section
U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
J. Edgar Hoover Building
935 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535-0001

Subject: MANDATORY DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW REQUEST
[Redacted] (PROJECT NUMBER NND 951063)

b6
b7C

Reference is made to your letter, dated April 10, 1997, in which you requested a mandatory review of FBI information contained in document NND951063, pages 107-122.

Our review of this document determined that the FBI information contained within does not warrant classification pursuant to Executive Order 12958.

CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL ENCLOSED

THIS COMMUNICATION IS
UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURES

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY AUC60290 BCE/AG/etk
ON 2/6/04
98504

AUG 12 1997

Dep. Dir. _____
ADD Adm. _____
ADD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Servs. _____
Crim. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Info. Mgnt. _____
Insp. _____
Intell. _____
Lab. _____
Legal Coun. _____
Tech. Servs. _____
Training _____
Cong. Affs. Off. _____
Off. of EEO _____
Off. Liaison & _____
Int. Affs. _____
Off. of Public Affs. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director's Office _____

OPCA/ [Signature]
MAIL ROOM ☒

FILE IN 62A-HQ-1038244
WITH ATTACHED ENCLOSURES

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Steven D. Tilley
College Park, Maryland 20740-6001

The document is appropriately marked and is returned to you along with your enclosures.

Any questions with regard to this review may be directed to Supervisory Paralegal Specialist [REDACTED]
FTS [REDACTED]

b6
b7C
b2

Enclosures (3)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



U.S. Department of Justice
~~SECRET~~
Federal Bureau of Investigation

110

Washington, D. C. 20535

REGISTERED RETURN RECEIPT

Date: September 24, 1997

To: Mr. Steven D. Tilley, Chief
Access and FOIA Branch
Declassification and Initial Processing Division
National Archives at College Park
8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, Md. 20740-6001

From: J. Kevin O'Brien, Chief
Freedom of Information/Privacy Act (FOI/PA) Section
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535-0001

Subject: MANDATORY DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW REQUEST
[REDACTED] (PROJECT NUMBER NND 971058)

b6
b7C

Reference is made to your letter dated April 11, 1997, in which you requested a mandatory declassification review of one document identified as NND 971058, from the records of the Department of State (RG59).

Our review determined that the information warrants classification at the "~~SECRET~~" level, with the date of declassification determined by the originating agency, pursuant to Executive Order 12958, Section 3.4(b)(1) and (6).

SECRET MATERIAL ENCLOSED

THIS COMMUNICATION IS
UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURES

~~SECRET~~

Dep. Dir. _____
ADD Adm. _____ 1 - Mr. O'Brien, Room 6296
ADD Inv. _____ 1 - Mr. Kelso, Room 6712
Asst. Dir.: _____
Adm. Servs. _____ 1 - [REDACTED] Room 6712
Crim. Inv. _____ 1 - [REDACTED] Room 6712
Ident. _____
Info. Mgnt. _____ JH/kls (6)
Insp. _____
Intell. _____
Lab. _____
Legal Coun. _____
Tech. Servs. _____
Training _____
Cong. Affs. Off. _____
Off. of EEO _____
Off. Liaison & _____
Int. Affs. _____
Off. of Public Affs. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director's Office _____

MAILED 56

FORWARDED TO MSU
BY JMK/ALW
DATE 9/30/97

R62787446
SEP 24 1997

File IN 62A-HQ-1038244
with Attached enclosures

DECLASSIFIED BY AUC60290BCE/AG/edc
ON 2/6/04
918504

MAIL ROOM ☐

FBI

INDEX X

~~SECRET~~

Mr. Steven D. Tilley
College Park, Md. 20740-6001

The researcher may submit an appeal from any denial contained herein by writing to the Office of Information and Privacy, United States Department of Justice, Flag Building, Suite 570, Washington, D.C. 20530, within 60 days from receipt of this letter. The envelope and letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal" or "Information Appeal".

We are returning the document to you.

Any questions you may have with regard to this review may be directed to Supervisory Paralegal Specialist [redacted]

b2
b6
b7C

[redacted] FTS [redacted]

Enclosure (1)

~~SECRET~~

National Archives at College Park



8601 Adelphi Road College Park, Maryland 20740-6001

~~SECRET~~

April 11, 1997

Mr. Kevin O'Brien
Chief, FOI/PA Branch
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Room 6296
10th & Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

Re: Requestor's Name: [redacted]
Project Number: 971058

b6
b7c

Dear Mr. O'Brien:

Under the terms of the Freedom of Information Act [redacted] has requested access to a document from the Records of the Department of State (RG 59) which we believe may be of interest to your agency. Enclosed are copies of [redacted] request letter and of the item for your review for possible declassification.

We request that the enclosed document be reviewed only for national security information that falls under the (b)(1) exemption. Also, please specify the number of days in which the researcher, if necessary, may appeal your agency's decisions. We will notify the researcher that your agency's time limitations for an appeal will commence from the date of NARA's letter to the requestor.

Please send your review determination, including all sanitization instructions, to this office and refer to our project number NND 971058. The National Archives will notify the researcher of your decision and of any appeal rights. If you have any questions regarding this case, please contact [redacted] on [redacted] and cite our project number.

Sincerely,

Herbert Rawlings-Milton

STEVEN D. TILLEY
Chief, Access and FOIA Branch
Declassification and Initial Processing Division

Enclosures

Becomes UNCLASSIFIED upon
Removal of Enclosures

~~SECRET~~

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/6/04 BY ANC 60290 BEE/AS/ec
918504

*POSS 190LPS/PR
RR 5/17/97*

National Archives and Records Administration

THE NATIONAL SECURITY ARCHIVE
GELMAN LIBRARY, SUITE 701, 2130 H STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20037
(202) 994-7000

IN ALL CORRESPONDENCE PLEASE REFER
TO ARCHIVE FILE NO. 970030NAR003

JAN 25 1997

Dr. Michael J. Kurtz
Asst. Archivist for the National Archives
National Archives & Records Administration
8601 Adelphi Road, Room 3400
College Park MD 20740-6001

Dear Dr. Kurtz:

Pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. Section 552, et seq. (as amended), I hereby request disclosure of the documents described on the attached page of this letter for inspection and possible copying. If you regard any of these documents as potentially exempt from the FOIA's disclosure requirements, I request that you nonetheless exercise your discretion to disclose them. As the FOIA requires, please release all reasonably segregable nonexempt portions of documents which contain information you regard as exempt. To permit me to reach an intelligent and informed decision whether or not to file an administrative appeal of any denied material, please describe any withheld records (or portions thereof) and explain the basis for your exemption claims.

This request is made on behalf of the National Security Archive, a nonprofit public interest research institute and library in Washington, D.C. The Archive is a tax-exempt nonprofit organization whose purpose is to enrich public policy debate by making widely available records on important areas of major public concern on foreign, defense and intelligence policy. Documents obtained by the Archive, including the records requested in this letter, are carefully analyzed, indexed, organized into collections and published. Archive document collections are also available for inspection and copying at the Archive by scholars, journalists, members of Congress and their staffs, present and former public officials, other public interest organizations, and the general public. Information in these documents is disseminated across the country through distribution of our published collections to research libraries and through the Archive's other publishing and media activities. I am conducting research on the subject of this request as part of an Archive research team which includes experts on the subject and which already has done extensive research and determined that the requested materials are necessary to our project.

To expedite the release of the requested documents, please disclose them on an interim basis as they become available to you, without waiting until all the documents have been processed. If you have any questions regarding the identity of the records, their location, the scope of the request or any other matters, please call me at [redacted] I look forward to receiving your response within the ten-day statutory time period.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Analyst

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/6/04 BY 98504

98504 90505/AB/dlc

b6
b7C

2/3/97

2/18/97

NW97-53

to NWODA

FOIA Requester: [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

FOIA Sequence Number: 370032NAR003

Date of Request: 01/23/1997

NSA Record Number: 17367

Subject of Request:

The following documents concerned with India:

⑤

RG 59

1963

NEA

NND: 639551

Box 4153: Tab 4

Box 4161: Tabs 4a, 5, 6, 21

Note: I request that all documents be reviewed in their entirety, and that no information be omitted on the grounds of "non-relevance".

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/6/04 BY 60320 JAC/AS/pt
918504

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

March 21, 1963

BY LIAISON

Honorable Dean Rusk
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rusk:

Enclosed is a memorandum summarizing recent significant developments and trends uncovered in our investigations of Soviet-bloc officials and establishments (S)

Most of the information in the enclosure was secured from highly placed informants, and it is requested, therefore, that these data be retained in confidence.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CLASSIFIED BY SP2ALW/gH
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6
NND 971058

~~SECRET~~
Group 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

~~SECRET~~

2/6/2004
CLASSIFIED BY AUC
60290BCE/AB/elc
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6/2/2029
918504

NND 971058----- /



~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Weakland

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

March 21, 1963

(21)

[Redacted]

(S)

b1

3 2511

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

(S)

(1)

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(3)

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

(S)

~~SECRET~~

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

CLASSIFIED BY SP2ALM/gh
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1,6
NND 91058

2/6/2004 Auc
CLASSIFIED BY 60290 BCE/AG/dlc
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1,6/2029
918504

~~SECRET~~

NND 971058----- 2



U.S. Department of Justice
~~SECRET~~
Federal Bureau of Investigation

85

Washington, D. C. 20535

REGISTERED

Date: October 8, 1997

To: Mr. Herb Rawlings-Milton
Chief, Military Review Branch
Records Declassification Division
National Archives at College Park
8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, Maryland 20740-6001

From: J. Kevin O'Brien, Chief
Freedom of Information/Privacy Act (FOI/PA) Section
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535-0001

Subject: MANDATORY DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW REQUEST
[REDACTED] (PROJECT NUMBER NND 941251)

Reference is made to your letter dated July 17, 1996, in which you requested a mandatory declassification review of seven (7) documents identified as NND 941251 from the Records of the National Security Council.

Our review determined that six (6) of the documents do not warrant classification pursuant to Executive Order 12958.

b6
b7C

~~SECRET~~ MATERIAL ENCLOSED

THIS COMMUNICATION IS
UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURES

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED BY AUC 60290 BCE/AG/edc
ON 2/9/2004
91850

File in 62A-HQ-1038244
with attached enclosures

Dep. Dir. _____
ADD Adm. _____
ADD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Adm. Servs. _____
Crim. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Info. Mgnt. _____
Insp. _____
Intell. _____
Lab. _____
Legal Coun. _____
Tech. Servs. _____
Training _____
Cong. Affs. Off. _____
Off. of EEO _____
Off. Liaison & _____
Int. Affs. _____
Off. of Public Affs. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director's Office _____

1 - Mr. O'Brien, Room 6296
1 - Mr. Kelso, Room 6712
1 - [REDACTED] Room 6712
1 - [REDACTED] Room 6712

KLS/kls (6)

FORWARDED TO MSU
BY JMK/AM
DATE 10/17/97

MAIL ROOM ☐

MAILED 60

OCT 17 1997

FBI

Index X

~~SECRET~~

Mr. Herb Rawlings-Milton
College Park, Maryland 20740-6001

One document identified as NND 941251-28 thru 60 contained information from [redacted] This serial was reviewed by [redacted] It was determined that their information continues to warrant classification at the "Secret" level pursuant to Executive Order (EO) 12958 Section 3.4 (b)(1). The document has been appropriately marked, with a date for declassification to be determined by the originating agency.

b6
b7C
b2

The researcher may submit an appeal from any denial contained herein by writing to the Office of Information and Privacy, United States Department of Justice, Flag Building, Suite 570, Washington, D.C. 20530, within 60 days from receipt of this letter. The envelope and letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal" or "Information Appeal".

We are returning the documents and a copy of [redacted] review letter to you.

Any questions with regard to this review may be directed to Supervisory Paralegal Specialist [redacted] FTS [redacted]

Enclosure (7)

~~SECRET~~

National Archives at College Park



8601 Adelphi Road College Park, Maryland 20740-6001

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

July 17, 1996

Mr. Kevin O'Brien
Chief, FOI/PA Branch
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Room 6296
10th & Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

Re: Requestor's Name: [REDACTED]
Project Number: NND 941251

b6
b7C

Dear Mr. O'Brien:

Under the terms of the Freedom of Information Act, [REDACTED] has requested access to six documents from the Records of the National Security Council which we believe may be of interest to your agency. Enclosed are copies of [REDACTED] request letter and of the items for your review for possible declassification.

We request that the enclosed documents be reviewed only for national security information that falls under the (b)(1) exemption. Also, please specify the number of days in which the researcher, if necessary, may appeal your agency's decisions. We will notify the researcher that your agency's time limitations for an appeal will commence from the date of NARA's letter to the requestor.

Please send your review determinations, including all sanitization instructions, to this office and refer to our project number NND 941251. The National Archives will notify the researcher of your decision and of any appeal rights. If you have any questions regarding this case, please contact [REDACTED] and cite our project number.

Sincerely,

Herb Rawlings-Milton

HERB RAWLINGS-MILTON
Chief, Military Review Branch
Records Declassification Division

Enclosures

Becomes UNCLASSIFIED Upon
Removal of Enclosures

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/9/04 BY *Aucka90 Bce/AG/edc*
91850

RECEIVED
NN 3/18/94

March 16, 1994

Richmond, VA 23294
(804) 747-8328

Mr. Michael Kurtz
Acting Assistant Archivist of the U.S.
National Archives
Washington, D.C. 20408

b6
b7c

Dear Mr. Kurtz,

I am writing to request formally that certain documents from Records Group 273 be declassified based on the Freedom of Information Act. The documents are listed in the finding aids of the abovementioned records group under the heading "Item 23c - Folder Listing of NSC Records, Accession NN3-273-91-001, Records of NSC Representative on Internal Security." I am requesting that the following items be declassified:

- 1) Box #12 - all folders
- 2) Box #13 - all folders
- 3) Box #14 - all folders
- 4) Box #15 - all folders
- 5) Box #16 - all folders
- 6) Box #17 - all folders
- 7) Box #18 - all folders
- 8) Box #19 - Folder - Continental Defense (Pouch) Vol. IV
- 9) Box #22 - Folder - Deterrence and Survival
- 10) Box #66 - Folder - Net Evaluation Subcommittee, 1955-56
Folder - Do. 1957-61

Please keep me informed concerning the status of my request.
Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/9/04 BY auc60290 BCE/AG
91850 de

Received in 3/21/94
Date Due 4/4/94
Register No. NN94-337
referred to NNRC

NNRC No. 4355
Received 3/22 Due 4/5
Assigned To JKV

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

FILE NO.

100-20974

REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO	DATE WHEN MADE 1/13/45	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/9,11/44	REPORT MADE BY [redacted] lew
TITLE [redacted] with alias,			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C

b6
b7C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject has been identified as a member of the Seamen's Branch, Communist Political Association, San Francisco. He is a member of ~~Masters Mates and Pilots Union~~ and is first mate of the SS [redacted] which is on the high seas. Subject registered with Local Draft Board #241, Hollywood, Calif.

-P-

DETAILS: AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

This investigation is based on information received from Source A which reflects that the subject was a member of the Seamen's Branch of the Communist Party in San Francisco.

In response to a letter, the Los Angeles Field Division advised that the subject, also known as [redacted] has been visiting with his mother, [redacted] Santa Barbara, California. It was ascertained by the Los Angeles Field Division that while the subject was visiting his mother, he admitted to the neighbors that he was a Communist and distributed Communistic literature to members of the crew. He also stated that he had been blacklisted by the Union Oil Company for strike agitation among seamen prior to his becoming a Merchant Marine officer.

It was ascertained through Source B that in May, 1944 the subject had dinner with [redacted] San Francisco County Communist Party functionary.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 BJA/TMG
ON 8/12/97
#412607

100-20974-1
This report is based on

12/28

Pat;

Graham Day brought this over in response to an inquiry you made --

(Bureau feels it is in no position to join Treasury [redacted] in interpreting this situation in terms of NSC policy)---

b6
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NND 941251-1

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES, CALIF

FILE NO. 100-20974

REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF	DATE WHEN MADE 6/25/45	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/14/45	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]	mnr
TITLE CHANGED			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C	

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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject nominated as candidate to the Executive Board, Seaman's Club, CPA San Francisco but not elected. Contributed \$20.00 to the People's World Victory Expansion Drive in July, 1944

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated January 13, 1945 at San Francisco, Calif
 Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated February 8, 1945 at Los Angeles, California
 Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated March 21, 1945 at Los Angeles, California.

DETAILS:

The title is being changed to include the additional alias of [REDACTED] as used by the subject for contributions to the People's World Victory Expansion Drive.

This office was advised by Source A that the subject's name as [REDACTED] a member of the Masters Mates and Pilots Union, contributed \$20.00 to the People's World Victory Expansion Drive in July, 1944. It should be noted that the People's World Newspaper is a Communist operated West Coast newspaper and their 1944 Victory Expansion Drive was fully supported by local Communists.

*Confidential Informant [REDACTED] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that at a meeting held in December, 1944 the subject was

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DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 BJA/TMG
 ON 5/2/97
 #412607

This is an FBI investigative
 report and makes no recommendation
 for clearance or disapproval

NND 941251-8

San Francisco File 100-20974

nominated as a candidate for the Executive Board of the Seaman's Club, CPA, San Francisco; however, this informant was able to determine in February, 1945 that the subject was not elected to the Executive Board as he received only nine votes.

ENCLOSURE:

TO LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

One photograph of the subject which was obtained from the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, Washington, D.C.

One copy of Bureau letter dated May 24, 1944

One copy of the subject's shipping record furnished by the Bureau.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. 100-22920

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 2/24/48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/8, 13 thru 16, 29, 2/5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18/48	REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> MEH
TITLE <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 200px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> with aliases			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject became associated with S. C. & P. Shipping & Trading Company about November 1947, as Vice-President, and acts as manager of company's office at San Pedro, Calif. S. C. & P. Company owns no ships but has one LCI under charter for six months and acts as shipping agent for others trading with Mexico. Subject's money apparently comes from father's estate. Operations of S. C. & P. not profitable, and no subversive activities on part of subject or company indicated at present. Subject visited Korea in October 1944, and there contacted Communist Party and made report of same to head of the California CP, on return. Also visited Italy, Greece and Russia in 1947, and wrote report which was published in New York newspaper "PM".

- C -

REFERENCE:

BUREAU FILE 100-258251
Letter from San Francisco to the Bureau 1/8/46;
Letter from San Francisco to the Bureau 2/14/46;
Letter from San Francisco to New York 7/11/47;
Letter from New York to Los Angeles 7/30/47;
Letter from San Francisco to the Bureau 12/31/47;
Letter from the Bureau to Los Angeles 12/31/47.

DECLASSIFIED BY: SP4BJA/TMG
ON: 5/2/97
#412607

REPORT OF THE
LOS ANGELES OFFICE
ON 2/24/48 and contains
information concerning
the activities of the
subject in the United States.

This is an FBI document
report and is not to be
for dissemination outside

NND 941251-10

DETAILS:

It is noted that since the last report was prepared in instant case in June 1945, considerable material has been forwarded to the Bureau by the San Francisco Field Division which has not been included in a report. This material reflects subject's Communist Party activity and his activity in Korea. Reference will be made briefly to this material in instant report as it is rather voluminous.

Reference letter from San Francisco to the Bureau dated January 8, 1946, reports information received from Confidential Informant [redacted] relative to a conversation held between [redacted] California State Chairman of the Communist Party, and subject on January 2, 1946. The conversation between [redacted] and subject was in the nature of an oral report by subject concerning inquiries and investigation made by him in Korea between October 15 and November 22, 1945. During this period the subject apparently made a survey of the Communist activities in Korea, and the situation of the Korean Communist Party and activities of the American Military Government. Based upon these observations he prepared a 53-page report which was basically the subject of his conversation with [redacted]

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During the interview subject informed [redacted] that the Communist Party in Korea was organized about 1925, and had been underground during the Japanese occupation but, nevertheless, managed to maintain contact with Soviet Russia from time to time. Subject related that he had had four 4-hour conversations with the head of the Communist Party in Korea and had been furnished by this person with a number of official Party documents which he included in the above mentioned 53-page report. Subject stated that he had given them (the Communists) everything he had and commented that he usually carried quite a bit (of literature) concealed. In his conversation he mentioned that he also gave copies of his 53-page report to the Consul (possibly Russian Consul); ED YOUNG, veteran of the Abe Lincoln Brigade and Secretary of an interim committee for "Far Eastern Democratic Policy"; SIDNEY ROGERS, radio commentator friendly to the Communists; "The People's World," "Daily Worker," Communist Party of California, and the Communist Party National Committee in New York City.

[redacted] believed the subject should be paid for his report but warned him to be careful about taking money from the consul, the identity of which individual is not known.

[redacted] mentioned that all of the members of the Seamen's Branch should consider it an assignment to take basic literature to China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines, and that some of the seamen

comrades should contact someone in these countries and explain it to them.

[redacted] said the National Office had urged them to do this. [redacted] MAN referred to the confused situation in the Communist Party in the Philippines, indicating that they did not know the United States Communist Party's latest stand on President TRUMAN; that the Communist Party was not trying to cover up for TRUMAN but was really making an all out stand against TRUMAN; that if the Philippine comrades knew this they would feel freer to take a more aggressive stand than they are now doing.

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Subject said that the Koreans wanted the United States Communist Party to send a Korean comrade to Korea to help them. He said that there were some Korean occupation troops at Vladivostok, and pointed out that the Korean agent could run all the way up past Vladivostok.

[redacted] complimented subject highly for his report and told him he thought he had done a fine job. Subject mentioned that the next trip he was making would be to Europe and that he intended to do the same thing on that trip as he had done on the Korean trip.

By letter dated February 14, 1946, the San Francisco Office forwarded to the Bureau a photostatic copy and negatives of subject's 53-page report entitled, "A Report of Political Developments in Korea," dated November 17, 1945, at Jinsen, Korea. This report reviews the history of the Communist Party in Korea and goes into detail regarding the Communist Party bid to take over the Government about September 15, 1945, when it became apparent that the Japanese were going to lose the war. The report states that people's committees were set up by the Communist Party, or under its sponsorship, in all districts, and that when the Soviet Army entered the north part of Korea these people's committees were recognized as a provisional government. However, when the United States Army occupied Southern Korea, these committees were refused recognition. A Military Government was set up and declared to be the only existing government in Korea south of the 38th Parallel.

The report is extremely laudatory of the Soviet handling of Northern Korea, and intensely critical of the American Military Government, accusing it of using Japanese and Korean Japanese collaborators in setting up civilian government in the southern part of Korea. The report also charges that the American Military Government restricts freedom of speech, press, assembly, etc. This report includes copies of some official documents obtained from the Communist Party in Korea.

By letter dated July 14, 1947, the San Francisco Office advised the New York Office that a confidential source had informed

that the subject was Captain of the [redacted] operated by the States Marine Corporation, Ninth & Broad Streets, New York City.

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By letter dated July 30, 1947, the New York Office advised the Los Angeles Office that [redacted] Clerk of the Manning Division, States Marine Corporation, Pier 51, New York City, had informed that the subject was relieved as Master of the [redacted] on June 10, 1947, following the publication of an article written by him entitled, "ODYSSEY TO ODESSA," which appeared in the New York newspaper "PM". Following his discharge subject advised [redacted] that he was departing via auto for the West Coast on July 26, 1947, giving his forwarding address as 101 Mesa Lane, Santa Barbara.

[redacted] of the States Marine Corporation made available to New York Agents a copy of the article referred to, and the New York Office forwarded the original and a photostatic copy to this office. The original of the article is being forwarded to the Bureau as an enclosure with this report.

A perusal of the article reflects it to be a recital by the subject of his observations on a cruise as Master of the "SS. AMERICAN VICTORY" to Italy, Greece, and Odessa, Russia. He states he discharged cargo at Bari, Italy, where he referred to all the officials as conservative and bribable with cigars; to all the longshoremen and industrial workers as Communists, and all of the peasants as Catholic. He said it was an "unsteady base" for the right wing church, black marketeers, Government officials, and "other non-working characters of our acquaintance".

Subject stated that he observed a Communist and clerical demonstration and that the Communists cheered loudly. At Piraeus, Greece, subject tagged the longshoremen as Communists, the city as poverty-stricken, and the inhabitants as paupers. He stated that free assembly and free speech were not in vogue in Greece, although there seemed to be a free press.

In commenting on his experiences in Odessa, Russia, subject states that he "wishes to draw a sharp contrast between official visitors and our laymen's position - with no axe to grind, foreign policy to uphold, no international or national institutions to defend or defame, no purpose any more profound than a perfectly ordinary course of duty as employees in a large industry." The official Soviet representatives visiting the subject's ship included the NKVD and were described by subject as young, charming, shapely and tall blondes or brunettes, all accompanied by beaming

young men in uniform. He stated that the ship was searched for contraband primarily for the reason that Odessa was the chief port of entry for black market goods. He pointed out that the port regulations were more lenient than those ports under the influence of the U. S. Army. Subject observed that the management of the port at Odessa seemed to be very inefficient, and commented that the manager of the port, responsible for approximately 50% of the inefficiency, had been elevated to the Supreme Soviet, which he said indicated that the Soviets had "slipped a little toward our (U. S.) way of life," as subject stated he had seen "stupid bureaucrats" promoted in America.

He pointed out that there was no skid row, no gin mills, no hook shops, no whore houses or cheap hotels; that there were shortwave radios available for purchase which could receive international broadcasts; that there were numbers of smartly dressed women on the streets who had "the most sex appeal of any women" he had seen anywhere; that most of them were well-educated and straightforward and were widows.

Subject attended the theaters and opera and commented on how well-behaved the children were who voluntarily attended theatrical productions unchaperoned, and were fascinated by "one of the most spectacular and lively displays of showmanship" he had ever seen. Subject visited some sanitariums in the outskirts of Odessa, which he said looked like country estates, surrounded by five or ten acres of park land and owned by various trade unions, cultural and sports societies. Subject made contact with the Communist Party Headquarters in Odessa and had a two-hour interview with an unidentified Communist Party official whom he stated answered most of his questions frankly.

Subject's article was critical of the Soviets in respect to housing, prices, plumbing, supplies of certain commodities, etc. Subject concluded his article with the following comment: "The USSR, while untidy and proud, is not sword-rattling but is as capable of expelling a military adventure as she was before. Her people are brave, hard working, moral and honest and earnestly want to be left in peace".

By letter dated December 31, 1947, the San Francisco Office advised the Bureau that Confidential Source A advised Special Agent [redacted] that the subject, an active Communist, had been made Vice-President of the S.C. & T. Shipping Lines, 356 South Broadway, Los Angeles, and that this company then purchased six landing craft infantry ships, registering five under the Panamanian Flag and one under the Nicaraguan Flag.

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According to Source A, these ships, while ocean-going, were not economical to operate and not suitable for cargo, and concluded that since they had been renamed the "WESTERN STAR," "WESTERN MOON," "WESTERN QUEEN," "COASTAL STAR," "SANTA MARIA," and "JANIO AURO (JANUS AURORA)" and transferred to foreign registry, it was evident they were not intended for scrap.

Informants of Source A were of the opinion that these LCIs were subject to no profitable use other than a military use.

Reference letter from the Bureau dated January 19, 1948, instructed this office to ascertain subject's apparent activities and his connections with the S. C. & T. Shiplines, and details of the purpose of the landing craft.

The writer examined the records of the Corporation Commissioner, California State Building, Los Angeles, and ascertained that the correct name of the company involved is the S. C. & P. Shipping & Trading Company, 356 South Broadway, Los Angeles, the articles of incorporation having been filed November 21, 1946, and the permit to issue stock to named individuals issued December 11, 1946.

The original incorporators were: JAMES A. SLAUGHTER, FAIRFAX COSBY and ROY PAUL. The purposes stated in the charter were to construct, own, operate, buy, sell, deal, etc. in ships, also to charter, repair and wreck ships, drydocks, wharves, etc.; to carry on transportation business by ship to all ports of the world; to carry on business of ship chandler, storage, import, export, as agents, factors, etc. The corporation was authorized to issue 100,000 shares of Class E stock, par value \$100, and 500 shares of Class A stock, par value \$100. The Class A stock is 6% cumulative preferred.

The attorney for the corporation was listed as FAIRFAX COSBY, 545 South Figueroa, Los Angeles. The persons to whom the corporation was authorized to issue stock, and their occupations, are as follows:

MORRIS ~~AYE~~
P. F. ~~SOTO~~
ROY ~~PAUL~~
FAIRFAX ~~COSBY~~
N. W. ~~WHITE~~
HARRY G. ~~SLAUGHTER~~

Master Mariner, Los Angeles
Owner, Soto's Shipping Company, Los Angeles
Construction business, Los Angeles
Attorney, Los Angeles
Retired Capitalist, Los Angeles
Hotel business, Washington, D. C.

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NATHAN FRIEDBERG
Mrs. RICHARD MELLAM
MARSHALL CAULFIELD
HINTON HOWE
GEORGE DAUK
H. B. BIANCHI
H. S. THOMPSON
JOHN EDWARDS
DON D. RAY
CHARLES TYLER, SR.
ROBERT A. EDWARDS
EDWARD REDDEN
Miss E. ZURCHER
ARNOLD LASSEN
GEORGE C. KISKADDON
ROBERT E. STRINGER

Attorney, Washington, D. C.
Private investments, Los Angeles
Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy
Food processor, San Diego
Real estate broker, Los Angeles
Attorney, San Francisco
Real estate, Los Angeles
Real estate appraiser, Glendale
Salesman, Glendale
Justice of the Peace, Del Rey, California
Contractor, Glendale
Retired, Del Rey
Businesswoman, Portland, Oregon
Real estate broker, Montrose, California
Ex-Maritime Captain
Real estate broker, Montrose

At the first meeting of the directors the following were elected officers:

President	JAMES A. SLAUGHTER
Vice-President	ROY PAUL
Secretary-Treasurer	FAIRFAX COSBY

At the first meeting JAMES A. SLAUGHTER was authorized to purchase a vessel for approximately \$36,000, which the minutes stated would take approximately \$10,000 to convert to the corporation's use. The papers on file with the Corporation Commissioner's Office include a financial statement covering the first ten months of operation and ending October 31, 1947. It showed income from commissions earned \$8,726.74; miscellaneous income \$562.52; charter income \$72,140.35; total income \$82,229.61; total operating expense \$95,662.84; net loss on operations \$13,433.23.

With the exception of this office has no derogatory information on any of the above named individuals.

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It is noted that in a file pertaining to Travel Control, NORMAN WYLIE WHITE arrived from Mexico on December 2, 1945, at which time he stated he was sales manager for the Dorman Hotel Supply Company and lived at the Jonathan Club, at 545 South Figueroa.

The files of the Los Angeles Office further reflect

that [redacted] Glendale, reported his nephew to be a Nazi on December 23, 1942 and stated that he was attempting to join the German-American Bund. The files reflect that on two or three other occasions TYLER made complaints to the office respecting German matters.

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The files reflect that FAIRFAX COSBY is a former Deputy City Attorney for the City of Los Angeles, and a person of good reputation.

FAIRFAX COSBY, 702 South Mariposa, who is retired and meets his office visitors in the Jonathan Club, 545 South Figueroa, advised that he had met Captain JAMES A. SLAUGHTER in San Diego when he had gone down there to look at a surplus Navy yacht he was contemplating buying. He stated that SLAUGHTER interested him in a plan to purchase surplus ships and organize a shipping company for the purpose of trading with Central and South America. COSBY stated that he originally considered putting about \$15,000 into the company and did assist SLAUGHTER in incorporating the company, but after talking the deal over with some friends of his who had experience in the shipping business he decided it was a bad investment, and withdrew before the company had begun operation.

He stated ROY PAUL also withdrew from the company before it began operation. He stated that he does not know anything concerning the S.C. & P. Shipping & Trading Company's present activities, and that he had never heard of [redacted]

Efforts were made through the War Assets Administration, 155 Washington Street; the War Shipping Administration, 111 West Seventh Street, San Pedro; and through the Naval Surplus Disposal Unit, Outer Harbor, San Pedro, to locate the Government agency having the responsibility to sell surplus LCIs. All parties agreed that the War Shipping Administration handled the sale of surplus LCIs. However, Mr. JAMES STUART, in charge of the War Shipping Administration Office, 111 West Seventh Street, San Pedro, advised after checking his records that he could find no record of the sale by his office in the Los Angeles area of LCIs 986, 641, 367 or 705, which were determined to be from another source in that order the "JANIS AURORA," "WESTERN STAR," "SANTA MARIA," "COASTAL STAR". Mr. STUART suggested that these ships may have been sold direct by the Navy through the Naval Materiel Redistribution & Disposal Administration, New York Naval Shipyards, Building No. 3, 11th Floor, Brooklyn, New York.

He further stated that the War Shipping Administra-

tion in Washington, D. C., through one Mr. MAGILL, should maintain central files on the disposal of the surplus LCIs.

[redacted] San Pedro, a Customs House broker, advised that he had handled the details concerning the registry in Panama of some of the LCIs with which this report is concerned, namely, the "COASTAL STAR," which was documented by CLAUDE E. WORLEY, 1611 North Pacific Avenue, Glendale, who also had a partner named JOE ROMERO. The "WESTERN STAR" had been documented by HAROLD W. COCLIDGE, 971-1/6, West Forty-First Street, Los Angeles, and which he understood had possibly been chartered to the S.C. & P. Shipping & Trading Company. The "WESTERN QUEEN" had not been handled by him but he knew it had been registered in Panama and was owned by CHARLES W. CRADICK, an attorney, 417 South Hill Street, Los Angeles. Mr. HARTY suggested contacting Mr. GONZALES, the Panamanian Consul, 444 North Arden Boulevard, for further information on the "WESTERN QUEEN". He stated he was quite sure that Mr. CRADICK had disposed of the "WESTERN QUEEN" and that he might also own the "WESTERN MOON".

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[redacted] advised that the "JANIO AURO" was undoubtedly the "JANIS AUROBA," owned by the Aurora Shipping Company, which was in turn owned by MORRIS MANDEL, 830 East 59th Street, Los Angeles.

[redacted] advised that to his knowledge ten or twelve former LCIs had been transferred to Panamanian or Nicaraguan registry by the owner. He stated that the reason for such a registration was the fact that under Panamanian law the owners were not required to have as many crew members or to pay them as much or to have all the safety devices required under American registry, and that these LCIs could not possibly be operated profitably if faced with the added expense of operating under American registry. He stated that in most cases they were not operated profitably anyway, and that he believed most of the owners were "losing their shirts" with the exception of WORLEY and ROMERO, who were buying tomatoes in Lower California and hauling them to Los Angeles by boat. He pointed out, however, that they were making their money through the profit on the tomatoes and not through the freight.

[redacted] stated that he believed the "EL TAYBAK" had been chartered by the S. C. & P. Shipping Company and that it was registered in Nicaragua and was allegedly owned by the Tropicoana Trading Company, 307 West Eighth Street. He stated that the S. C. & P. Company also chartered the "LAS VEGAS," an LCI owned by someone in San Diego, and that this ship had been recently converted to a reefer (refrigerator boat) and that the "BUNTY", a steam schooner, had been chartered to a

group for a trip to Cuba, and that the S. C. & P. had handled the matter in some way, but he did not know whether they were the owners or merely acted as agents.

He said that the "MARIA INEZ," a former net tender, was owned by CHARLES W. CRADICK and had some connection with the S. C. & P. Shipping Company.

Mr. ROY GORIN, U. S. Customs Service, 354 South Spring Street, checked his records on the ships involved in instant case and advised that the "COASTAL STAR" was under Panamanian registration and that the license was issued to the Coastal Import & Export Company, 1611 North Pacific Avenue, Glendale. With respect to such ship, State Department License Number 981 had been issued and Customs Declaration 95887 had been issued. This ship is an ex-LCI, No. 705.

With respect to the "SANTA MARIA" he stated it had been registered in Panama and that the license had been issued to the Latin Import & Export Company, Ltd., of Los Angeles, and the consignee was Calina Cruz, Mexico. The transaction had been handled by a GUY B. BARHAM COMPANY, 105 West Seventh Street, San Pedro, Customs Declaration Number 92842. No State Department license was issued with respect to the "SANTA MARIA". He stated this was apparently a slip-up with regard to the Customs Service representative in San Pedro, and that it happened occasionally. This ship is the former LCI No. 367.

With respect to the "JANIS AURORA," he stated that the State Department License Number was 1406, and that the Customs Declaration Number was 98617. The license was issued to the Aurora Shipping Company, 830 East 59th Street, Los Angeles, and was consigned to the Felipe S. Tapia Company, Calle 12, Este No. 19, Panama, R. P. This ship is the ex-LCI No. 986.

With respect to the "WESTERN STAR," the Customs Declaration Number is 1126 for 1948, State Department License Number 2213, dated July 8, 1947. The license was issued to HAROLD M. COOLIDGE, 971 1/2 West 43rd Street, Los Angeles. The ship was consigned to the Felipe S. Tapia Company, as listed above. The ship is under Panamanian Registration and is the ex-LCI No. 641.

With respect to the "WESTERN QUEEN," Mr. GORIN advised there was no record in Los Angeles other than the fact that it cleared Customs December 24, 1947, left the harbor on December 25, 1947, at

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10:25 A.M., and that it was registered in Panama.

[redacted] advised that he represented the Aurora Shipping Company, which owned the "JANIS AURORA". He stated that the ship had been purchased from one MURDY, an ex-Air Forces Captain, whom he believed had purchased it from the Government. He stated that the "JANIS AURORA" had never been chartered to the S. C. & P. SHIPPING & TRADING COMPANY, but that he had discussed such a charter with KISKADDON and SLAUGHTER on one occasion. He intended to use the ship to haul tomatoes from Mexico to Los Angeles. He stated the ship is registered in Panama for the reason that under U. S. law they would be required to carry a crew of approximately sixteen men, while under Panamanian law only 8 were required in the crew, including one licensed officer. Consequently, operation of the ship under Panamanian law was much cheaper than under U. S. law.

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He pointed out that the Standard Oil Company had most of its tankers chartered under Panamanian law.

[redacted] Pasadena, advised that he had purchased the "WESTERN STAR" from CLAUDE HORLEY and had chartered it to the S. P. & C. Shipping Company for six months on a cash-in-advance-basis. He stated he did not know anything about Captain GEORGE KISKADDON other than he was Vice-President and Manager and had put up the money to fit the "WESTERN STAR". He stated KISKADDON put up \$10,000 when he entered the company; \$7000 went to [redacted] to pay off debts on the "WESTERN STAR" and as advance payment for a six months charter of the ship. \$3,000 went to the S. C. & P. Shipping Company.

He stated that JOHNNY EDWARDS, Treasurer, was alleged to have put up some money and seemed to have charge of the Los Angeles Office. He pointed out that the S. C. & P. Shipping Company leased Pier 90 in San Pedro. [redacted] stated that KISKADDON seemed to be O. K. and seemed to know more about the business than any of the others he had come in contact with. He stated that the Western Star was the only boat the S. C. & P. Shipping Company had under charter and that he did not believe they owned any other boats. In most cases they act as agents on a 10% gross fee, and he knew that the company had acted as an agent for the "WESTERN QUEEN", the "COASTAL STAR," "JANIS AURORA," and "SANTA MARIA," the "EL TAYBAK," and the "MARIA INEZ".

[redacted] Glendale, advised that he purchased the "COASTAL STAR" from STAN ALBANY, whose address

he did not know and whom he believed purchased directly from the Government. He stated he had purchased the "WESTERN STAR" from one Captain HARRINGTON, who may have purchased directly from the Government, the "WESTERN STAR" having been sold to HARRY W. COOLIDGE. [] stated that the only LCI he bought directly from the Government was one he had sold to China on a cash-on-delivery basis and had wrecked on Iwo Jima while delivering it. [] advised he had met both SLAUGHTER and KISKADDON, who had been trying to charter a ship, but that he had never done any business with them except as agents. He stated they had nothing whatever to do with the operation of the "COASTAL STAR".

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In conversation with KISKADDON the latter mentioned that he had been in Odessa, Russia, and mentioned how easy it was to trade with the Russians, commenting that he had purchased a \$100 camera for \$5. He said he had not seen anything out of the way about KISKADDON and noted that he was gone a great deal and knew he had been in San Francisco, Portland and Seattle in recent weeks. He stated that the S. C. & P Shipping and Trading Company banks at the Bank of America, Fourth and Spring Streets, Los Angeles, but did not know anything concerning KISKADDON's personal account. He stated he heard KISKADDON had put up \$10000 for half interest in the company, and that JOHN EDWARDS, the Treasurer and Office Manager, also invested some money and was a very nice chap whom he believed agent could contact on a confidential basis.

[] advised that the operations of the S. C. & P. Company had not been very successful.

[] advised he had never sold or chartered a vessel to the S. C. & P. Shipping & Trading Company. He stated he owned the "WESTERN QUEEN", a former LCI, and sold it to A. A. CAPASSO of Santa Ana, and A. VON VROP, who operate under the name of the Western Commerce Corporation, 937 Birch Street, Los Angeles. He stated he also owns the "MARIA INEZ," about 1200 tons, and one day KISKADDON offered him 1000 tons of steel to ship to Mexico. [] stated he agreed to take this cargo as he wanted to know how much water the ship would draw when loaded with 1000 deadweight tons. He stated he tied up at Pier 90, which is apparently leased to the S. C. & P. Shipping Company and began loading steel. After about 1½ hours the steel ran out and KISKADDON could not get any other cargo so had to sail with about 350 tons aboard. He stated KISKADDON's promises were not worth anything. He further stated that the skipper of the "MARIA INEZ" had seen SLAUGHTER in Mexico and noted that he hung around the low type "gin mills" in Mazatlan, and was drunk all the time.

[] was of the opinion that the S. C. & P. Company did not own any ships; that they usually acted only as agents in attempting to arrange cargo. He stated further that he was certain that the S. C. & P. Company could not presently be engaged in any illegal operations without the same coming to the attention of people in the Harbor area.

Special Agent [redacted] conducted the following investigation in Santa Barbara, California:

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The records of the Police Department in Santa Barbara reflect a traffic warrant issued March 28, 1947, for subject, which was returned without service as to the subject inasmuch as he was in the Merchant Marine and was then in Russia. Subsequently, [redacted] paid subject's fine to the Police Department.

The residence of 101 Mesa Lane, used by subject as a forwarding address when he left the States Marine Corporation in New York, is occupied by CLAIRES COURSEN and G. LOUISE HULL, according to the City Directory. These individuals are not believed to have any connection with this subject.

At the County Clerk's Office the Voters' Registrar records reflect subject registered October 3, 1944, giving his address as 2706 Mesa Lane, stating he was born in Bowling Green and was a citizen of the United States. This registration was apparently effected while subject was overseas as it was forwarded under the signature of FRANK J. BARLE, Ensign, USNR.

The Tax Collector's Office records reflect that 2706 Mesa Lane was assessed at \$1900 and that the taxes were paid by one S. C. ~~MACKENZIE~~. December 5, 1947, although billed to [redacted]

The County Recorder's Office reflects that ~~EILA JANE NETTLESHIP~~ (subject's mother), attorney-in-fact for [redacted] had sold two pieces of property on August 27, 1947, to one S. C. ~~MACKENZIE~~ and to ~~RAY W. RICHART, SR.~~

The records of the Credit Bureau in Santa Barbara reflect subject's occupation to be Vice-President of the S. C. & P. Company, 356 South Broadway, a shipping and trading company. These records further reflect that on May 6, 1947, [redacted] received \$19,000 from ~~GEORGENA CLARKE~~ for a portion of the [redacted] estate.

~~JANE NETTLESHIP~~ formerly resided in Reseda, California; at 114 East DeLaGuerra, Santa Barbara, thereafter.

Source B advised that the subject had opened a savings account in his own name in May 1947, at the Security First National Bank in Santa Barbara and had closed the same November 26, 1947, by placing

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LA 100-22920

the savings in a checking account in his and his mother's name. The latter account had a high of \$17,000, and prior to that the account was only a medium three figure one.

Source C advised that the S. C. & P Shipping & Trading Company contained a commercial account at the Bank of America, Fourth & Spring Streets, Los Angeles, and was able to produce deposit tickets back to August 1947, none of which revealed any substantial deposit which would indicate any \$10,000 investment in one sum by [redacted]

The office of the building at 356 South Broadway, Los Angeles, advised that JAMES SLAUGHTER had originally rented the offices for the S. C. & P. Shipping Company, and that one J. R. EDWARDS was office manager. It seemed to be a very reputable concern but nothing was known concerning their business. [redacted] was not known to the manager.

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BERNARD C. CAUGHLIN, Assistant Manager, Port of Los Angeles, City Hall, San Pedro, advised that the S. C. & P. Shipping & Trading Company, have Pier 90 on a month-to-month basis because it is situated so that it cannot be properly used by larger ships. He did not believe this company owned any ships but acted merely as an agent. He stated that [redacted] had handled matters involving the company with the Commissioner's Office, and seemed to be straightforward and honest. He stated he believed the company was having a bad time.

The company employs two dock men, including the subject's brother, name unknown. Mr. CAUGHLIN advised that [redacted] resided at the Star Apartments, 342 West Fifth Street, San Pedro.

A spot surveillance was made of Pier 90 for two or three hours on February 17, and subject was not observed around the Pier. However, it was noted that the ex-LCI "EL TAYBAK" was tied up, apparently undergoing repairs, and the "MARIA INEZ" was discharging a load of tomatoes.

ENCLOSURE

TO THE BUREAU

Article entitled "Odyssey to Odessa" which appeared in "PM" and which was written by subject.

- C L O S E D -

-14-

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO.

NY 100-80296 MM/DW

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE FEB 28 1950	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/1,2,4,9/49 1/4,31;2/1,7, 8/50	REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div>
TITLE <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div> was.			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C

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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject resides at NYC and employed by Albatross Steamship Co., 120 Wall Street, NYC. Reported to have distributed CP literature to crew members. In 1948 protested expulsion proceedings against JOE STACK, Communist Vice-President of NMU. Member of IWO in August, 1949. Registered ALP 1949. Received bulletin in September, 1949, from Tanjug, the telegraphic agency of the New Yugoslavia. In 1946 subject furnished WILLIAM Z. FOSTER information on CP situation in Philippines.

- P* -

REFERENCE:

Bureau file 100-258251
New York letter to Bureau, 11/23/49
Bureau letter to Los Angeles, 12/27/49

PROPERTY OF THE FBI
This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

DETAILS:

At New York City

This is an FBI investigative report and makes no recommendation for clearance or disapproval.

Confidential Informant of unknown reliability, advised in February, 1944, that had several sea bags filled with Communist Party literature which the subject stated he distributed to crew members.

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DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 BJA/RMG
ON 5/2/97
#412,607

NND 941251-24

NY 100-80296

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that the subject was Captain of the SS Margaret Fuller and that when this vessel was docked in Batangis, KISKADDON distributed Communist Party literature and pamphlets in that port among the merchant seamen.

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Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised on January 4, 1949, that GEORGE C. KISKADDON, reporter for the "New York Star" had been covering the expulsion proceedings against JOE STACK conducted by the NMU. According to the informant, after KISKADDON had attended several NMU meetings he filed an affidavit to the effect that the meetings had been unfairly run by the union officers and that certain rank-and-file members were being badly treated. The informant stated that in doing this KISKADDON was attacking the NMU'S treatment of its Communist members. Union officials, upon learning of KISKADDON'S actions became angry at his interference into union affairs.

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that JOSEPH STACK was a former Vice-President of the National Maritime Union of America - CIO, and was a member of the Waterfront Section of the Communist Party. According to the informant, STACK was expelled in December, 1948.

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that he had personally observed the Communist Party membership card of JOSEPH STACK without STACK'S knowledge.

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that in August, 1949, the subject was a member of Lodge 718 of the International Workers Order. The International Workers Order has been listed by the Attorney General as a Communist organization and falls within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Confidential Informant [] of unknown reliability, advised that the subject received a special bulletin dated September 20, 1949, from Tanjug, the telegraphic agency of the New Yugoslavia, 36 Central Park South, New York City, entitled, "Yugoslav Spanish War Vets Protest Budapest Trial Slanders". This article stated, "that Yugoslav soldiers who fought in the Spanish Republic Army have sharply condemned the Informbureau's campaign against Yugoslavia and the attempts to slander Yugoslav fighters in Spain. The indictment of LASZLO RAJK, former member of the Politbureau of the Communist Party of Hungary and one time Hungarian Foreign Minister, was described by the Yugoslav veterans as part of the propaganda waged against Yugoslavia". The article stated that this entire propaganda was being waged by the leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and is based on "lies, threats and curses".

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The bulletin stated that a copy of the material printed had been filed with the Foreign Agents Registration Section, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

[redacted] advised on November 4, 1949, that the subject had resided there for six months or more. [redacted] stated that the subject had said that he was employed as manager of a shipping company in New York City. She stated that she had threatened to have the subject evicted from the building because of the many riotous parties which were held in his apartment and which the subject said were attended by merchant seamen. [redacted] advised that the subject was married approximately six months ago to LILLIAN WHITE.

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Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that as of February 8, 1950, the subject was employed by the Albatross Steamship Company, 120 Wall Street, as a Port Captain.

The marriage license records, Municipal Building, New York County, reflected that GEORGE C. KISKADDON, 517 West 161st Street, was issued a license on December 24, 1948 to marry LILLIAN WHITE, 268 West 77th Street, and the date of the marriage given as December 27, 1948, at New York City. KISKADDON stated that he was born May 27, 1921, Bowling Green, Kentucky and his occupation at that time was that of a news reporter. His father's name was GEORGE KISKADDON and his mother's was EULA G. SMITH, both born in the United States. He stated that he had never been married before. LILLIAN WHITE on her application advised that she was born April 17, 1926, in New York City and had no occupation at that time. Her father was ALEXANDER WHITE, born Austria and her mother was ELLA ILLOWSKY, born Hungary.

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised in September, 1948, that LILLIAN WHITE, 268 West 77th Street, New York City, was President at the T. Jefferson Section of the Communist Party on September 22, 1948. The informant advised that the subject was the organizer of a newly formed youth group.

The records of the New York City Board of Elections reflected that GEORGE KISKADDON and his wife LILLIAN KISKADDON registered ALP in 1949.

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Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised on February 10, 1950 that GEORGE C. KISKADDON was in Manila, Philippine Islands in May, 1946. KISKADDON had held a conference with PEDRO CASTRO, General Secretary of the Communist Party in the Philippines. After this meeting, the informant advised, KISKADDON wrote a letter to WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, Chairman of the National Committee of the CP, USA. The informant said that in this letter KISKADDON told of the Communist Party situation in the Philippines. He stated that the Communist Party had made very little progress there mainly because they had received very little help from the CP, USA. KISKADDON recommended a complete bookstore be sent to the Philippines; and a complete printing establishment be set up. He also recommended a direct news service from the Party press; direct contact with the Party in the United States; trade union unity with the United States; and the formation of a subcommittee within the central committee to act as a clearing house for reports, literature, and news.

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The informant stated that KISKADDON sent his letters to the United States addressed to the Maritime Bookstore, Embarcadero, San Francisco. Any replies to the Philippines were to be sent to PEDRO CASTRO, and were to be addressed to FELIPE SEVILLA, 1384 Juan Luna, Tondo, Manila, P.I.,.

The informant stated that as of May, 1946 he believed KISKADDON to be aboard the SS Margaret Fuller of the Interocean S.S. Co., San Francisco, California.

Confidential Informants [] advised that they had no additional information concerning the subject.

The New York City Police Department, Bureau of Special Services and Investigation, contacted by SA [] had no record concerning the subject.

The following informants were contacted but had no knowledge of the subject:

[]

- P E N D I N G -

SECRET45
FD-202**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION****CONFIDENTIAL**

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 10/14/55	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/23, 24, 27/4 - 9/21, 22	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE CHANGED		CHARACTER OF CASE 26-30; 10/3, 4/55	pa: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	

SUMMARY REPORT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Background set forth. Source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised subject CP member about 1939 or 1940, and considered subject a dangerous Communist as of July, 1955. Self-admitted former CP member advised one Capt. [REDACTED] was CP member, San Francisco, Cal., in 1946. Source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised [REDACTED] ON stated he had prepared a 53 page report dealing with Communist activities in Korea, covering period October and November, 1945. This source advised [REDACTED] ON orally apprised WILLIAM SCHULMAN, San Francisco, of the report. Self-admitted former CP member advised subject frequented Latefront Section CP Headquarters, NY, NY, about 1948 or 1949. BSS, NYCPD informant advised on 9/26/50, that CP meeting held at residence of [REDACTED] date not specified. Subject's father-in-law advised subject "rabid" Communist during August and September, 1952. Source, who was in a position to furnish reliable information, advised about December, 1944, subject CPA member, San Francisco, dates not furnished, TWO membership set forth. CIC, US Army, advised subject distributed CP literature to Merchant Seamen at Port of Batangas, while Captain of "SS MARGARET WILSON." Source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised [REDACTED] ON conferred with FEDRO CASTRO in Philippine Islands in May, 1946. This source also advised letter sent from [REDACTED] to [REDACTED] in ADP, dated 5/7/46.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

8/24/97
CLASSIFIED BY SP2ALM/KLS
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

pg. 20 para 1-3, pg. 28 para 3
per OGA letter dated 9/23/97

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This is an FBI investigative
report and makes no recommendation
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BY AUC
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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS (CONT'D)

made recommendations to unify CP activities in Philippines with CP, USA. Source advised subject authored article entitled, "Odyssey to Odessa" which appeared in newspaper, "PM." This article reflects subject's statement that he contacted CP Headquarters in Odessa. Results of interview with subject set forth. Description set forth.

- RUC -

DETAILS: The title of this report is being marked changed to include the aliases of the subject [redacted]

[redacted] which appear in the identification record of the FBI. FBI dated July 24, 1951. The alias, [redacted] is also being added to the title, as it was furnished by [redacted] a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party (CP), San Francisco, California, on August 5, 1953.

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I. BACKGROUND

A. Birth Data

Records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Kentucky Board of Health, [redacted] Louisville, Kentucky, reflect that [redacted] was born on [redacted] at Warren County, Kentucky, (Bowling Green, Kentucky) according to Birth Certificate Number 35836, Volume 78. This certificate reflects his father to be [redacted] born at [redacted] Pennsylvania, and his mother to be [redacted] born at [redacted] Missouri.

The United States Postal Guide reflects that Bowling Green is in Wood County, Kentucky, and that Sharon

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is in Mercer County, Pennsylvania.

Records of the Identification Division of the FBI reflect that [redacted] with aliases, was born on [redacted] at [redacted] Kentucky.

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Records of the Marriage License Bureau, Manhattan, New York, reflect that [redacted] New York City, was born on [redacted] at Bowling Green, Kentucky.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 20, 1945, that [redacted] was born on [redacted] at [redacted] Kentucky, and that his mother was [redacted] Hollywood, California.

B. Citizenship

The above mentioned records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics indicate that [redacted] is a citizen of the United States by birth.

C. Marital Status

Records of the New York City Department of Health were reviewed by SE [redacted] on April 12, 1952, and these reflect that [redacted] New York City, was married to [redacted] New York City on December 27, 1948.

[redacted] Brooklyn, New York, a former residence of the subject, advised SA [redacted] on [redacted] that [redacted] was residing at this address as of this date with his wife and two children.

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Information concerning [redacted] wife of [redacted]

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[redacted] is set forth in the Communist Party (CP) Membership section of this report.

D. Education

On January 29, 1945, [redacted] furnished the following information concerning [redacted]

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As of June 17, 1942, [redacted] had completed eight years of elementary school and four years of high school. He was, at that time, a student at the United States Maritime Service School, Government Island, Alameda, California, which he had entered on May 1, 1942, in order to take an examination on September 5, 1942, to obtain a Third Mate's License.

On May 3, 1944, [redacted] was attending the Maritime Service Upgrading School, 1000 Geary Street, San Francisco, for the purpose of obtaining a Master's License.

E. Military Service

On January 29, 1945, [redacted] advised that on November 30, 1942, [redacted] was deferred from active military service and was placed in classification 2B. [redacted] also stated that this Classification would remain in effect until February 15, 1945, and that requests for [redacted] deferment from active military service were received from the War Shipping Administration, based on the subject's employment as a vital man in the Maritime Service.

F. Identification Record

Records of the Identification Division of the FBI contain the following information concerning [redacted] with aliases, [redacted] FBI Number [redacted]

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NY 100-80296

Contributor of Fingerprints	Name and Number	Arrested or Received	Charge	Disposition
City Mag Crt NY NY		6-11-40	vag 1/4 C	SS
City Ma; Crt NY NY		6-13-40	1293 C	SS
SCG Captain of the Port of NY NY NY SCG		Coast Guard Ident Card 10-23-43 5-25-43 NY NY		

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Description:

Color-White
Sex-Male
Height-6' 0"
Weight-150 lbs
Complexion-Fair
Hair-Blonde
Eyes Blue
Build-Slim

Scars & Marks: Tatoo right upper arm.

Residence: In [redacted]
[redacted] Ky.

Place of birth: [redacted] Ky.
Date of birth: [redacted]

Citizenship-USA American.

The following is the fingerprint classification
of the above subject:

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M 1 R 000

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NY 100-80296

Identification Record (Cont'd)

Contributor of Fingerprints	Name and Number	Arrested or Received	Charge	Dispo- sition
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The fingerprint file of this individual does not include a photograph.

G. Residence

[redacted] Brooklyn, New York, advised SA [redacted] on April 6, 1955, that the subject and his family had moved from this address in October, 1954, and left as a forwarding address, [redacted] San Pedro, California.

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[redacted] San Pedro, who, herself, resides at [redacted] advised about June 8, 1955, that [redacted] his wife, and [redacted] sister, [redacted] were residing at 3908 Bluff Place as of this date.

Information concerning [redacted] mentioned above, is set forth in the CP Front section of this report.

H. Previous Residences

On January 29, 1945, [redacted] furnished the following former residence addresses of [redacted] and the respective dates of residence:

February 14, 1942

[redacted]
Hollywood, California

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April 23, 1942

[redacted]
[redacted] California

June 1, 1942

United States Maritime
Service School
Government Island
Alameda, California

April 5, 1943

[redacted]
[redacted] California

October 29, 1943

[redacted]
Los Angeles, California

November 20, 1943

[redacted]
[redacted] Santa Barbara,
California

May 3, 1944

[redacted]
Santa Barbara, California

[redacted] Clerk, Manning Division,
States Marine Corporation, Pier 51, New York City, advised
about July 30, 1947, that [redacted] who
had been employed by this company, advised him that he
would depart New York City on July 26, 1947, and left the
following forwarding address: [redacted] Santa Barbara,
California.

Records of the New York City Department of Health,
mentioned above, reflect that [redacted] had been
residing at the following address on December 27, 1948:
[redacted] New York City.

[redacted]
Manhattan, New York, advised that [redacted] and
his wife had resided in an apartment at this address from
about May, 1949, to early 1953.

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[redacted] mentioned above, advised on April 6, 1955, that the subject had resided at [redacted] Brooklyn, New York, until October, 1951.

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I. Employment

MAX J. LINDLER, Vice-President, Trans-Marine Navigation Company, Los Angeles, California, advised about June 9, 1955, that [redacted] was self-employed and operated the Marine Chartering Company at [redacted] California.

J. Previous Employment

On January 29, 1945, [redacted] advised that [redacted] had been employed in the following capacities on the dates indicated:

As a seaman from July, 1938, until April 28, 1942.

As a seaman aboard the [redacted] for the Sudden and Christenson Company, 310 Sansome Street, San Francisco, California, on February 14, 1942.

As a seaman by the W. R. Chambertain Steamship Company, San Francisco, California, on April 28, 1942.

As a Third Mate on the "SS Malcolm Steward" of the Moore-McCormick Lines, 200 Perry Street, San Francisco, on October 15, 1942.

As a Third Officer on the "SS Mormacport" and "SS William S. Mayo" of the Moore-McCormick Lines prior to October, 1942.

[redacted] had signed off active duty about October 23, 1943, and was waiting for his Chief Mate's license in the New York City area.

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NY 100-80296

As a Chief Mate on the "SS Louis Pasteur" of the Inter-ocean Steamship Company, 311 California Street, San Francisco, on December 2, 1943.

In attendance at the Maritime Service Upgrading School, 1000 Geary Street, San Francisco, in the employ of the Inter-ocean Steamship Company on May 3, 1944.

[redacted] Traffic Manager, Inter-ocean Steamship Company, 311 California Street, San Francisco, California, advised about December 11, 1944, that [redacted] on that date, was First Mate on the "SS Margaret Fuller," which was then under contract to the Agwilines Company, New York City.

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[redacted] Inter-Ocean Steamship Company, mentioned above, advised on January 25, 1946, that the subject had been Captain of the "SS Margaret Fuller."

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NY 100-80296

[redacted] mentioned above, advised that [redacted] had been Master of the "SS Julius Olsen" until June 10, 1947.

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[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 7, 1947, that the subject had been Captain of the vessel, "SS Julius Olsen," operated by the Stat's Marine Corporation, 90 Broad Street, New York 4, New York, on that date.

[redacted] advised about December 31, 1947, that the subject was Vice-President of S. C. and T. Shipping Lines. T-2 did not furnish any dates for this employment. The subject advised on March 26, 1953, that he had been employed in 1948 as a reporter for the "New York Star," in New York City. The "New York Star" is a defunct New York City daily newspaper.

Records of the Corporation Commissioner, California State Building, Los Angeles, California, were examined by SA [redacted] about February 5, 1948, and these reflected that [redacted] was listed as one of several persons authorized to be issued stock by the S. C. and T. Shipping and Trading Company, 356 South Broadway, Los Angeles, California. His occupation is listed as ex-Maritime Captain.

A pretext telephone call by a Special Agent of the FBI of the New York Office to the Albatross Steamship Company, 120 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York, on November 4, 1949, reflected that the subject was employed by this company as a Port Captain.

A second pretext telephone call placed by a Special Agent of the FBI of the New York Office on December 7, 1951, revealed that the subject continued to be employed by this company as of this date.

A third pretext telephone call placed by a Special Agent of the FBI of the New York Office on February 16, 1953, to the Robert J. Vane Brokerage Firm, 17 Battery Place, Manhattan,

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NY 100-80296

New York, revealed that the subject was employed by this company on this date.

[] advised on November 25, 1953, that information appearing in the "Maritime Reporter" issue of November 15, 1953, page 26, column 4, reflects that a steamship operating company, the Commonwealth Marine Corporation, had been established by [] in New York.

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This article also reflects that [] was President of this firm and formerly had been a Chartering Broker with the Harry T. Randall Company for the past two years, and prior to that had been Vice-President of the Overseas Navigation Corporation.

This article stated that the Commonwealth Marine Corporation was located at 24 State Street, New York, New York.

A fourth pretext telephone call by a Special Agent of the FBI of the New York Office on May 4, 1954, to the Commonwealth Marine Corporation, 24 State Street, Manhattan, New York, reflected that [] had been President of this company on this date.

II. AFFILIATION WITH THE CP MOVEMENT

A. CP Membership

On July 7, 1955, [] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he had known the subject to be a member of the CP in about 1939 or 1940 in San Francisco. [] stated that he was of the opinion that [] as of July 7, 1955, was a dangerous Communist and that his position in the shipping field would make it possible for him, if he cared to, to engage in clandestine operations.

[] advised about December, 1944, that the subject was a member of the Seamen's Branch of the CP in San Francisco, California. [] did not ascribe any dates to this membership.

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NY 100-80296

[redacted] who was in a position to furnish reliable information, advised about December, 1944, that the subject was a member of the Seamen's Branch of the Communist Political Association (CPA) in San Francisco, having first joined the CP in [redacted] did not furnish any dates for the subject's membership in the CPA. (The CPA later concerning the CPA is set out subsequently.)

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[redacted] a self-admitted former member of the Seamen's Branch, CP, San Francisco, advised on August 5, 1953, that [redacted] knew one Captain [redacted] to be a member of the CP in 1946 in San Francisco.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 2, 1946, that [redacted] contacted [redacted] and made arrangements to meet [redacted] on January 3, 1946.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised at San Francisco that [redacted] had contacted [redacted] on January 3, 1946. At this meeting, [redacted] orally disclosed to [redacted] the contents of a report prepared by [redacted] concerning Communist activities in Korea, and based on a survey made by [redacted] while in Korea, between October 15, and November 22, 1945. [redacted] advised [redacted] that he had prepared a 53 page report covering this subject matter and [redacted] advised that this report was basically the topic of conversation between [redacted] and [redacted]

[redacted] advised that [redacted] made the following statements to [redacted] on the occasion of this meeting:

He related that he had had four four-hour conversations with the head of the CP in Korea. In his conversation he mentioned that he also had given copies of his 53 page report to one EE YOUNG, the "People's World," the "Daily Worker" and the CP National Committee in New York City.

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NY 100-80296

[] indicated to [] that he had displayed his "CP card" to CP members while in Korea.

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[] advised that at this meeting [] complimented [] for his report and told him that he thought he had done a fine job.

[] was convicted of violation of the Smith Act of 1940 in the United States District Court, Los Angeles, California, on August 15, 1952, and is presently awaiting a decision on the appeal of his conviction. He is the publicly acknowledged Chairman of CP, District 13.

[] advised that "People's World" is a Communist-dominated and controlled newspaper on the West Coast.

[] advised that ED YOUNG was a veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and Secretary of an interim committee for "Far Eastern Democratic Policy." [] did not furnish any dates with this information.

The Abraham Lincoln Brigade has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker" is an East Coast Communist publication.

[] who was in a position to furnish reliable information, on about February 14, 1946, made available a 53 page document captioned "Jinsen, Korea, November 17, 1945, Report on Political Developments in Korea."

An examination of this document reflects that it reviews the history of the CP in Korea and goes into detail

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regarding the CP bid to take over the government about September 15, 1945, when it became apparent that the Japanese were going to lose the war. The report stated that people's committees were set up by the CP or under its sponsorship in all districts, and that when the Soviet Army entered the north part of Korea, these people's committees were recognized as a provisional government. It contends that when the United States Army occupied Southern Korea, these committees were refused recognition. It avers that the Military Government was set up and declared to be the only existing Government in Korea, south of the 38th parallel. This document is extremely laudatory to the Soviet handling of Northern Korea and intensely critical of the American Military Government.

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[] advised about December 31, 1947, that the subject was an active Communist. [] did not furnish a date for any Communist activity by the subject.

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[] a self-admitted former member of the CP from 1948 to 1950, who was principally active in the Waterfront Section of the CP, advised on April 1, 1953, that he had frequently seen the subject at the Waterfront Section, CP Headquarters, in New York City, about 1948 or 1949, and that [] had conferred with CP Section leaders at the Headquarters Office.

A review of the records of the Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, by SA [] reflects that [] who was an informant of the New York Police Department, advised on September 28, 1950, that a meeting of Club 5D, Lower West Side Section, CP, New York City, was conducted at the residence of [] and [] Manhattan, New York. [] did not furnish the date of this meeting.

[] New York, New York, advised SA [] that he is the father of [] the subject's wife. On August 30, and September 4, 8 and 10, 1952, he furnished the following information concerning the subject and his wife:

[] stated that the subject and his wife were "rapid" Communists as of the above period. He further advised SA [] on August 30, 1952, that CP meetings were formerly held in the subject's residence at [] Manhattan, New York. He ascribed no dates to such meetings.

[] subsequently stated to SA [] on April 16, 1953, that the subject and his wife formerly held social gatherings at their residence, [] Manhattan, at which they discussed theories and ideologies of the CP. He stated that he was of the opinion that these

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affairs could not be classified as actually CP meetings, but were merely social gatherings of a group of the subject's friends.

[redacted] advised SA [redacted] on September 4, 1952, that [redacted] had formerly been in the Manhattan State Hospital. He did not elaborate on this statement.

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[redacted] Communications Representative, Manhattan State Hospital, Wards Island, New York, New York, advised on September 12, 1955, that the Manhattan State Hospital is a mental institution.

The following information is set forth concerning [redacted] the subject's wife:

[redacted] a self-admitted former CP member, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised SA [redacted] in September 1948 and October 1948 that [redacted] [redacted] Manhattan, New York, was Club Organizer for the Jefferson Youth Club of the CP. [redacted] advised that, as of this date, [redacted] had been a CP member for two years.

B. Communist Political Association Membership (CPA)

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that at a meeting held in December 1944, the subject was nominated for the Executive Board of the Seamen's Club, CPA, San Francisco, California. [redacted] however, was able to determine in February 1945 that the subject was not elected to the Executive Board.

As is set forth above, [redacted] advised about December 1944 that the subject was a member of the Seamen's Branch of the CPA in San Francisco, having first joined the CP in 1944. [redacted] did not furnish any dates for the subject's membership in the CPA.

The Communist Political Association has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," dated May 14, 1951, prepared by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, reflects that "...after assuming the name of the Communist Political Association on May 20-23, 1944, for strategic reasons, the party resumed the name of the Communist Party of the United States on July 26-28, 1945."

(Congressional Committee on
Un-American Activities, Report
209, April 1, 1947, page 29.)

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C. Communist Party Sympathies

[] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [] a member of the Masters, Mates, and Pilots Union (MMP) contributed \$20 to the People's World Victory Expansion Drive in July, 1944.

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[] has advised that the People's World newspaper is a Communist operated West Coast newspaper.

[] advised that the Victory Expansion Drive was sponsored by the People's World in 1944, and was fully supported by local Communists.

On August 15, 1955, [] Denver, Colorado, advised SA [] that he had been an officer in the United States Air Force in Korea, and returned to the United States aboard the SS [] in November, 1945, which merchant ship was commanded by []. He stated that he had numerous conversations with [] and as a result, became impressed that [] was pro-Communist, although he is certain that at no time did [] especially indicate membership in either the Communist Party or Communist Political Association.

[] advised that he has had no contact with [] since this time and can furnish no further information concerning him.

[] who was in a position to furnish reliable information, advised on June 26, 1952, that the name

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[redacted] New York 11, New York,
appeared as a subscriber to the Civil Rights Congress (CRC)
Bail Fund.

The CRC has been designated by the Attorney
General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order
10450.

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[redacted] previously mentioned,
advised on April 14, 1953, that the subject and his wife
received the "Daily Worker" on a daily basis while they
resided at [redacted] Manhattan.

The "Daily Worker" is an East Coast Communist
publication.

[redacted] referred to above, advised
SA [redacted] during August and September, 1952, that he
had observed Communist Party literature in the subject's
residence at [redacted] Manhattan. He could not
recall titles of any of this literature, but felt certain
it included some Communist Party publications.

D. Communist Party Fronts

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information
in the past, advised that in August, 1949, the subject was
a member of Lodge 718 of the International Workers Order
(IWO).

[redacted] advised SA [redacted] on April 27,
1951, and February 26, 1952, respectively, that [redacted]
[redacted] who was born in [redacted] entered the IWO in
December, 1943, and was a member of IWO Lodge 500J, as
of the above dates.

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[] stated that [] had
Certificate Number 320109.

[] who has furnished reliable information
in the past, advised SA [] on January 23,
1953, that [] who was born in [] was a
member of IWO Lodge 500J as of July, 1951.

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[] advised SA [] on June 22,
1954, that [] New York
11, New York, who was born in [] joined the IWO in
December, 1943, and as of late 1953, was a member of IWO
Lodge 500J, with Certificate Number 320109.

[] in addition to the above information
also advised the following concerning []
[] is mentioned above as being the sister of
[] the subject's wife:

[] advised on June 22, 1954, that []
[] New York, New York, joined the
IWO in January, 1952, and as of late 1953 was a member
of IWO Lodge 500J with Certificate Number 425201.

The IWO has been designated by the Attorney
General of the United States pursuant to Executive
Order 10450.

E. Communist Party Associates

[] who has furnished reliable information
in the past, advised that in May, 1944, the subject had
dinner with [] furnished no further
information concerning this meeting.

[] who has furnished reliable information
in the past, advised about January, 1943, that []

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[redacted] was Organizer for the North Beach Section, Communist Party, San Francisco, California, and was in constant association with Communist Party functionaries in the San Francisco area. [redacted] did not furnish any dates concerning [redacted] activities.

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Information concerning [redacted] contact with [redacted] is set out above.

F. Miscellaneous Communist Party Activities

[redacted]
Santa Barbara, California, advised SA [redacted] on February 7, 1944, that the subject had had several sea bags filled with Communist Party literature, which, according to [redacted] the subject stated he distributed to crew members. [redacted] did not furnish the titles of any of this literature, but was of the opinion that it included Communist Party publications. He also did not ascribe any dates to this activity.

Information received from Headquarters of the 1135th Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC) Detachment, United States Army, Western Pacific, reflects that while the subject was Captain of the SS [redacted] and when this vessel was docked in the port of Batangis, the subject distributed Communist Party literature and pamphlets in that port among the Merchant Seamen there. This source did not ascribe any date to this activity and did not further identify the literature referred to as Communistic.

[redacted] mentioned above, advised on August 15, 1955, that [redacted] had been in command of the SS [redacted] November, 1945.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 10, 1950, that [redacted] was in Manila, Philippine Islands (PI) in May, 1946, where he conferred with [redacted] did not

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furnish the date of this meeting.

On February 10, 1950, [] made available a letter dated May 7, 1946, bearing the salutation "Dear Comrade [] and sent from []

This letter, in substance, reflects that the writer stated that the Communist Party had made very little progress in the Philippines, because it had received little help from the Communist Party, USA. The writer recommended that a book store and printing press be set up in the Philippine Islands and made other recommendations that would tend to unify the Communist Party activities in the PI with the Communist Party, USA. The writer also indicated that his "branch organizer" is one []

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In this letter, the writer advised that mail addressed to him in the PI should be sent in care of one [] PI.

The writer also indicated that he had previously sent letters to various addresses in the United States, forwarded through the Maritime Book Store, Embarcadero Street, San Francisco, California.

Information received from Headquarters 1135th CIC Detachment, United States Army, Western Pacific, on about March 30, 1946, reflects that the Fifth National Convention of the Communist Party of the Philippines was held on February 24, 1946, in Manila, PI, and that PEDRO CASTRO, who was in attendance, was at that time General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

[] made available documents which indicated that [] transferred on about November 25, 1944, from the Communist Political Association, New York, to the Seamen's Branch of the Communist Political Association, San Francisco, California.

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[REDACTED]
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[REDACTED]
(S)

[REDACTED]
(S)

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER was the National Chairman of the Communist Party, USA.

[REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, has identified the Maritime Book Shop, also known as the Maritime Book Store, 15 Embarcadero Street, San Francisco, California, as headquarters of the Waterfront Section, San Francisco Communist Party, and distribution center for Communist Party literature on the San Francisco waterfront.

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ELDREL H. CONNICK, Vice-President, Henry Cowell Lime and Cement Company, 2 Market Street, San Francisco, California, advised SA [REDACTED] on January 5, 1953, that the Maritime Book Shop closed on December 31, 1952, and all literature was moved to another location in San Francisco.

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[REDACTED] of the above mentioned States Marine Corporation, New York City, furnished a copy

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of an article entitled "Odyssey to Odessa" by Captain [redacted] which appeared in the newspaper "PM" on about June 9, 1947.

[redacted] mentioned above, advised on June 10, 1947, that the subject was the author of this article.

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Upon examination, this article relates the subject's observations while Master of the ship, SS AMERICAN VICTORY, on a cruise to Italy, Greece, and Odessa, Russia, during the first few months, apparently of 1947.

He wrote concerning Odessa, that while ashore there, he made contact with the Communist Party Headquarters in Odessa, and had a two hour interview with an unidentified Communist Party official, whom he stated answered most of his questions frankly. He concluded this article with the following comment:

"The USSR, while untidy and proud, is not sword-rattling but is as capable as expelling a military adventure as she was before. Her people are brave, hard-working, moral, and honest, and earnestly want to be left in peace."

"PM" is a defunct New York City daily newspaper.

III. INTERVIEW OF SUBJECT

On March 26, 1953, at New York, the subject advised SAs [redacted] the following:

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He encountered many Communists among the crews of the ships he sailed on, and was friendly to their views. When he was ashore he attended meetings of the MMP Union on the West Coast. There was no Communist Party activity in the MMP Union on the West Coast, so far as he knew.

From approximately 1943 to 1945 he attended Communist Party meetings on the West Coast. He also attended a Communist Party meeting in 1948 of the Waterfront Section in New York City, while he was employed as a reporter on the "New York Star".

He denied ever actually joining the Communist Party, but stated he had followed its activities out of intellectual curiosity and interest.

His last contact with the Communist Party occurred about 18 months previous to this time, when HERB KRANSLOFF obtained a \$300 contribution from him, for AL LANNON's Bail Fund.

He also stated that he compiled a report on Korea, while he was in that country right after the war. Copies of this report, he stated, were furnished to the Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR) and the Committee For A Democratic Far Eastern Policy.

He stated that he was acquainted with AL LANNON, KRANSLOFF, PETE GOOLMAN, and several West Coast Communist Party figures, and described himself as one of the CP's "fair haired boys" during the war. He declared that as of this date he was indifferent towards the Communist Party.

The "New York Times" issue of June 23, 1948, in an article entitled "The Star Becomes a Morning Paper", reflects that the "New York Star" was the successor to

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"PM", and its first issue appeared on June 23, 1948.

[] advised about June 24, 1952, that HERBERT "HERB" ~~TRANSLORF~~ was a member of the Waterfront Section, Executive Committee, Communist Party, and a full time paid functionary of the Communist Party. [] did not furnish any dates for his membership. |

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ALBERT F. LANNON was one of the Communist leaders indicted June 26, 1951, at New York City, for violation of the Smith Act of 1940. He was convicted in the Southern District of New York on January 21, 1953, and sentenced on February 3, 1953.

The IPR was founded in 1925 in Hawaii as an organization engaged in research on the economic, political, and social aspects of countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean. As a result of documentary evidence and testimony from witnesses who appeared during 1951 and 1952 before the Subcommittee on Internal Security of the United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary, this Committee concluded in its report dated July 2, 1952, that while most members of the IPR, (including the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Incorporated) and its Board of Trustees were inactive and without any influence over the policies of the organization, and while the names of eminent individuals were by design used as a responsible and impressive screen for the activities of the IPR inner core, the activities, administration, and policies of the IPR were controlled by a small core of

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Communist or pro-Communist personnel; that the IPR was considered by the American Communist Party and by Soviet officials as an instrument of Soviet policy, propaganda, and military intelligence; that the IPR was used as a channel for Communist and Soviet propaganda and its leadership used IPR prestige to promote the interests of the Soviet Union; that the IPR had for its chief function the influencing of United States public opinion and was a figure used by the Communists to orientate American Far Eastern policies; and that persons associated with the IPR were instrumental in keeping United States policy on a course favorable to the Communist objective in China.

The Committee For a Democratic Far Eastern Policy has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 27, 1951, that PETE GOODMAN was at that time a member of the Waterfront Section of the Communist Party.

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The subject advised SAS [redacted] on May 26, 1953; upon inquiry as to whether he had conferred with FIDEL CASTRO in the FI, in 1946, that he never knew this individual.

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He also denied writing any letter or report in which he discussed the Communist Party situation in the Philippines and recommended closer relationship and aid with the Communist Party in the United States.

He admitted that he is still a member of the IWO.

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IV. INDICATION OF FALSE STATEMENTS

On May 26, 1953, the subject advised SAS [redacted] the following, as is set forth

above:

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He stated that he never knew an individual named PEDRO CASTRO. He further stated that he never wrote an letter or report in which he discussed the Communist Party situation in the Philippines, recommending closer relationship and aid with the Communist Party in the United States.

As is set forth in the Communist Party membership section of this report, [redacted] advised on February 10, 1950, that [redacted] had been in the PI in May, 1946, where he conferred with PEDRO CASTRO. [redacted] did not furnish the date of this meeting with CASTRO.

In addition on February 10, 1950, [redacted] made available a letter dated May 7, 1946, bearing the salutation, "Dear Comrade ~~FOSTER~~" and sent from [redacted]

Upon examination, this letter contains a discussion of some phases of the situation of the Communist Party in the Philippines and it sets forth recommendations that the Communist Party, USA, come into closer relationship with the Communist Party of the Philippines.

V. MISCELLANEOUS

[redacted] advised at San Francisco, California, about December, 1944, that the subject was a member of the MMP Union. [redacted] did not furnish any dates or the Local Number for this membership.

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In about April, 1948, a confidential informant of the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) at San Pedro, California, furnished the name [redacted] who was believed by this informant to be a Communist Party member or sympathizer. This informant advised that [redacted] was a member of the MMP Union, Local 90, and that he was a resident of the Los Angeles area. This informant did not furnish dates for such membership.

The "New York Times" in the May 11, 1948 issue, in an article entitled "Communist Issue To Be Union Topic" contains the following comments by Captain WILLIAM C. ASH, leader of Local 88, New York City, MMP Union, American Federation of Labor:

"The Communists are by no means limited to other unions. We have some in the Masters, Mates, and Pilots.... This union has had for some years a non-Communist oath as part of the application for membership."

This article does not delineate whether Captain ASH was commenting concerning the national organizations of the Union, or merely Local 88, New York City.

The records of the Board of Elections, New York City, were reviewed by SE [redacted] about early 1950 and these reflect that [redacted] and his wife, [redacted] were registered voters, affiliated with the American Labor Party (ALP) in 1949.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 9, 1954, that from the time of its inception in 1936, there existed within the American Labor Party a struggle for power among three groups.

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These were the Communist Party, the Socialist Party, and the Social Democrats. By the early 1940's, the Communist Party emerged as the controlling force within the American Labor Party in the major industrial areas in New York State. Generally these were the areas around Albany, Buffalo, Jamestown, Rochester, Schenectady, Syracuse, Troy, the Hudson River Valley, Columbia, Dutchess, Nassau, and Westchester Counties, and New York City, with the exception of Brooklyn. In 1942 the Communist Party was able to capture the American Labor Party in Brooklyn. [redacted] knew this situation to continue up until at least 1949. The American Labor Party never developed into an organization of any real consequence in the non-industrial areas of New York State.

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[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 9, 1955, that the Communist Party today, as in the past, through its members in key positions in the American Labor Party, constitutes the force that controls it.

NELSON FRANK, Labor Editor of the "New York World Telegram and Sun", a New York City newspaper, advised on January 4, 1949, that [redacted] was a reporter for the "New York Star", and that [redacted] had been reporting on the expulsion proceedings against JOE STACK conducted by the National Maritime Union (NMU).

FRANK stated that [redacted] had attended several NMU meetings, and subsequently filed an affidavit, which was tantamount to [redacted] attacking the NMU officials in their manner of mistreating the Communist Party members of the NMU.

[redacted] self-admitted former member of the waterfront section of the Communist

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NY 100-80296

Party in New York City from 1946 to 1950, advised on May 20, 1954, that JOSEPH STACK was a Communist Party Organizer, and was Chairman of the Waterfront Section of the Communist Party at one time, during 1948 and 1950.

Mr. G. F. MC KENNA of the States Marine Corporation, New York City, mentioned above, advised on September 27, 1949, that the September 20, 1949 issue "Tanjug" had been mailed to the subject.

"Tanjug, 34-35 76th Street, Queens, New York, is registered with the Foreign Agents Registration Section, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., as a Yugoslav news-covering agency in the United States, representing its home office in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

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[redacted] previously mentioned.
advised on April 14, 1953, that while [redacted]
and his wife were residing at [redacted] Manhattan,
[redacted] had numerous gatherings in their apartment,
which were attended by mixed racial groups. She stated
that a youth group also met on numerous occasions in the
[redacted] apartment.

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[redacted] was unable to advise whether these
were Communist Party meetings, and stated that [redacted]
upon inquiry, refused to furnish [redacted] any informa-
tion concerning these meetings.

VI. DESCRIPTION

The following description of the subject was obtained from the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Louisville,

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NY 100-80296

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Kentucky; [redacted] Landlady; records of
the Identification Division of the FBI; a pretext tele-
phone call placed by a Special Agent of the New York
Division of the FBI to [redacted]

by [redacted]

Brooklyn, New York. On April 14, 1953; and

Name

Aliases

Race

Sex

Birth

Place of Birth

Residence

Height

Weight

Build

Hair

Eyes

Complexion

Scars and marks

Employment

- 29 -

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JMG:JCZ

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-80296

Marital Status
Immediate relatives
Wife

Daughter

Son

Fingerprint
Classification

FBI Number
Z Number

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NND 941251-60



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U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C. 20535

REGISTERED RETURN RECEIPT

DATE: September 24, 1997

TO: Herb Rawlings-Milton, Chief
Military Review Branch
Records Declassification Division
National Archives at College Park
8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, Maryland 20740-6001

FROM: J. Kevin O'Brien, Chief
Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOI/PA) Section
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535-0001

SUBJECT: MANDATORY DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW REQUEST
[REDACTED] (PROJECT NUMBER NND 961034)

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Reference is made to your letter, dated June 19, 1996, in which you requested a mandatory declassification review of documents from the Records of the Office of Strategic Services, Foreign Nationalities Board.

The FBI has reviewed these documents and has determined that one document, the memorandum on Ukrainians dated May 26, 1941, warrants classification at the "Secret" level pursuant to Executive Order 12958, Section 3.4 (6). FBI information contained within the remaining documents does not warrant classification pursuant to Executive Order 12958. The documents have been appropriately marked and are being returned to you.

MAILED 56

~~SECRET~~ MATERIAL ENCLOSED

THIS COMMUNICATION IS
UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURES

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED BY AUC 602 90 BCE/AG/ed
3/31/04
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FILE IN 62A-HQ-1038244
WITH ATTACHED ENCLOSURES.

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INDEX X

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ADD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Servs. _____
Crim. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Info. Mgnt. _____
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Lab. _____
Legal Coun. _____
Tech. Servs. _____
Training _____
Cong. Affs. Off. _____
Off. of EEO _____
Off. Liaison & _____
Int. Affs. _____
Off. of Public Affs. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director's Office _____

JN/jn (6)

J.N.

FORWARDED TO MSU
BY JMK/Alm
DATE 9/25/97

MAIL ROOM ☐



Room 6112

~~SECRET~~

Mr. Herb Rawlings-Milton
National Archives at College Park

The researcher may appeal any denial by writing to the following address within sixty days from receipt of this letter:
Co-Director, Office of Information and Privacy, United States
Department of Justice, Flag Building, Suite 570, Washington, D.C.
20530.

Any questions regarding this request may be directed
to Supervisory Paralegal Specialist [redacted] FTS (202)

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[redacted]
Enclosures (5)

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Date 02/20/97

Mail to:

FOIPA Section
FBI
935 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20535-0001

Request No. 411326
Re: RECORD GROUP 226

☒ YES

I am still interested in the material requested.

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Name

Address

[Redacted box for Name and Address]

ARLINGTON VA 22201-3528

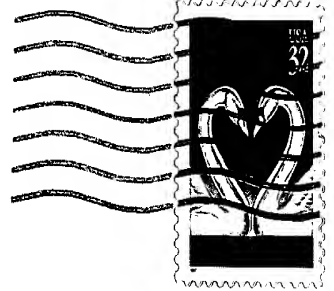
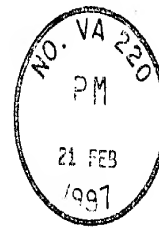
Daytime phone no.

[Redacted box for Daytime phone no.]

→ You should give priority to those, like me, whose request has been neglected for months because of the records transfer from DC to College Park. All my scholarly work is on hold because of this delay; I found this situation unacceptable!

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/31/04 BY 603290 BGE HCB/for
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FOIPA Section
FBI

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/31/04 BY 60290 BCF/AC/edc
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935 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535-0001

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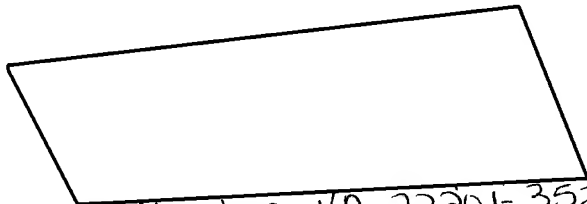


U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C. 20535

FEB 14 1997


Arlington, VA 22201-3528

Request No. 411326

Re: Record Group 226

Dear Requester:

Your Freedom of Information-Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request for one or more subject matters is one of many thousands still pending in the FOIPA Section.

In view of the lengthy period of time which has elapsed since you made your request(s), we are recontacting you to determine your continued interest in this material.

If you are interested in pursuing your request(s), please complete the attached form and return it. Unfortunately, you may expect a continuing delay due to the tremendous volume of work on hand in the FOIPA Section.

If we do not receive a response within thirty days from the date of this communication, we will conclude that you are no longer interested and close your request(s) administratively.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Kevin O'Brien

J. Kevin O'Brien, Chief
Freedom of Information-
Privacy Acts Section
Office of Public and
Congressional Affairs

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/31/04 BY 60329 BCE/AG/edc
148504

Date _____

Mail to:

FOIPA Section
FBI
935 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20535-0001

Request No. _____

Re: _____

YES I am still interested in the material requested.

Name _____

Address _____

Daytime phone no. _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/31/09 BY AUC60290ACE/AC/edc
918504

National Archives at College Park



8601 Adelphi Road College Park, Maryland 20740-6001

June 19, 1996

Mr. Kevin O'Brien
Section Chief
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Room 6296
10th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW.
Washington, DC 20536

b6
b7C

Re: Requestor's Name: [REDACTED]
Project Number: NND 961034

Dear Mr. O'Brien:

Under the terms of the Freedom of Information Act, [REDACTED] has requested access to a number of documents from the Records of the Office of Strategic Services, Foreign Nationalities Board which we believe may be of interest to your agency. Enclosed are copies of [REDACTED] request letter and copies of the 72 pages for your review for possible declassification.

If exemptions are made under the (b)(3) provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, please cite the pertinent statute in your response. Also, please specify the number of days in which the researcher, if necessary, may appeal your agency's decisions. We will notify the researcher that your agency's time limitations for an appeal will commence from the date of NARA's letter to the requestor.

Please send your review determinations, including all sanitization instructions to this office and refer to our project number NND 961034. The National Archives will notify the researcher of your decision and of any appeal rights. If you have any questions regarding this case, please contact me on (301) 713-6600 and cite our project number.

Sincerely,

Herb Rawlings-Milton

HERB RAWLINGS-MILTON
Chief, Military Review Branch
Records Declassification Division

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/31/04 BY AUC 60290 BCC/AB/elc
918504

Enclosures

4-JK/JN

Becomes UNCLASSIFIED Upon
Removal of Enclosures

NP 7-7-96 dh

2-20
3-5
NN96-95-28

Feb. 20, 1996



Under the "Freedom of Information Act"

b6
b7C

I request to have access to the following withdrawn records:

RG 226

Entry 100

190/6/14/76

Records of the Foreign Nationalities Branch
boxes 96-98.

INT-29 UK - 35

" " - 41

" " - 44

" " - 48

" " - 49

" " - 73

" " - 159

" " - 184

" " - 202

" " - 208

" " - 213

" " - 218

" " - 238

" " - 239

" " - 240

" " - 284

INT-29 UK - 295

" " - 300

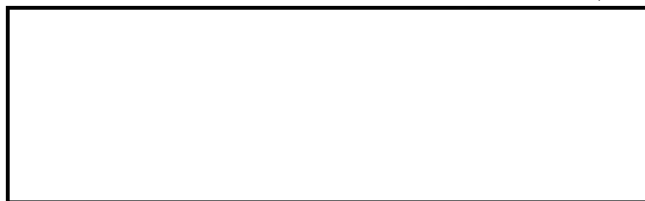
" " - 304

" " - 310

" " - 326

" " - 351

" " - 362



ARLINGTON, VA 22201-3528



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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/31/04 BY 60290B0E/AG/de
918504

New York Times - 12/24/31

98
VK-35

clipping is lost - if necessary
a copy could be procured from
New York Times files —

b6
b7C

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-26-97 BY SP2AUM/NN
NND 961034

NND 961034 — 1



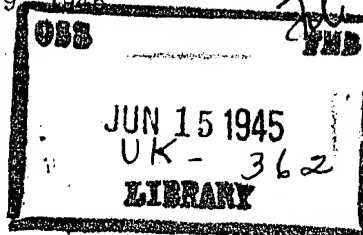
**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**



San Francisco

May 9, 1945

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____



MEMORANDUM

RE: ORGANIZATION FOR THE REBIRTH
OF THE UKRAINE;
UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE
OF AMERICA;
PROFESSOR ALEXANDER A. GRANOVSKY

ORGANIZATION FOR THE REBIRTH
OF THE UKRAINE, INC., O.D.W.U. 2.2

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-26-92 BY SP2A/M/PN
NND 961034

The Organization for the Rebirth of the Ukraine, otherwise known as the O.D.W.U., which are the Ukrainian initials representing the organization, was incorporated in New York, New York, in the year 1929. Its permanent office was 149 Second Avenue, New York City. It has been alleged that this organization is the American counterpart of the O.U.N., a Ukrainian nationalist organization which was under the leadership of Colonel ANDREW MELNYK, with offices in Berlin, Germany, until after the beginning of the present war. The O.U.N. and the O.D.W.U. stood for a sovereign Democratic Ukraine and, in addition to being in opposition to the Soviet Union and the Polish Republic, which both rule portions of the Ukraine, was also in opposition to the Hetman Ukrainian organization, standing for a sovereign independent Ukrainia under a monarchical system. There was in fact no organizational unity between the O.D.W.U. and the O.U.N. However, there was constant contact and communication between the leaders of the two organizations, and the requests of the O.U.N. were usually carried out by the O.D.W.U.

It has been further alleged that the O.U.N. agents in Europe were trained as espionage and sabotage agents by the Nazi Government early in the present war and the O.U.N. was cooperating with the Nazi Government in an effort to set up sovereign Ukrainia as a puppet government of Germany. The O.U.N. has had a record of terroristic activities in Russia and Poland, and this record reveals that more than 800 Polish police officers and Polish officials were assassinated by the agents of the O.U.N. between 1920 and 1930. It is also indicated that such assassinations were carried out in the Russian Ukraine, but the exact numbers are not known.

It was further alleged that there had been promises made by the German Government to relinquish all control in Ukrainia within 50 years after an independent Ukrainia was set up. The Organi-

NND96-1034-190a

NY FOR T-29

MEMORANDUM
San Francisco
May 9, 1945

RE: ORGANIZATION FOR THE REBIRTH
OF THE UKRAINE;
UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE
OF AMERICA;
PROFESSOR ALEXANDER A. GRANOVSKY

zation for the Rebirth of the Ukraine, Inc. was registered with the Department of Justice in the spring of 1942 and supplemental information sheet was submitted to the Department of Justice in the fall of 1942. Since that time there has been little activity on the part of the O.D.W.U. in the United States, many of its 58 branches having been dissolved.

2.2
UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE OF AMERICA;
UKRAINIAN AMERICAN COUNCIL

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, also known as the Ukrainian American Council, was organized in May of 1940 at a meeting held in Washington, D. C. where representatives of 2,000 Ukrainian societies were in attendance. The Congress was reorganized in Philadelphia in January of 1944. A meeting of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian Canadian Committee was held on March 27 and 28, 1945, at Ottawa, Canada. STEPHEN SHUMEYKO, DMYTRO HALYCHYN, Dr. LUKE MYSHUKA, and Dr. LONGIN CEHELISKY were in attendance as representatives of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. It is known that DMYTRO HALYCHYN and Dr. LUKE MYSHUKA were both formerly affiliated with the Organization for the Rebirth of the Ukraine, Inc. At this time it was decided that representatives of the organizations would be present in San Francisco to plead the cause of a free Ukraina. Informed sources report that the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America supports a sovereign independent Ukraine, including within its borders all Ukrainians whether residing in what formerly composed the Polish Ukraine or the Soviet Ukraine. The organization is violently anti-Soviet in character and appears to be a continuation of the Organization for the Rebirth of the Ukraine, Inc. in view of the fact that many of its leaders were formerly prominent in that organization; however, at this time there is no indication of collaboration with any Ukrainian organizations in Europe.

The avowed purpose of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America in sending delegates to San Francisco during the UNCIO is to contact various members of the official delegations, particularly those in the United States delegation, seeking support for a sovereign Ukraina. These representatives also hope to expose the truth concerning the subjugation of the Ukraine by the Soviet Union. In furtherance of this purpose, a memorandum has been prepared which, while admitting

MEMORANDUM
San Francisco
May 9, 1945

RE: ORGANIZATION FOR THE REBIRTH
OF THE UKRAINE;
UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE
OF AMERICA;
PROFESSOR ALEXANDER A. GRANOVSKY

that the question of boundaries and the independence of the Ukraine will not be a proper subject of discussion at the UNCIO, will request that a "bill of rights" for stateless people be included in the framework of the International Organization to be set up in San Francisco, and will also request that a "protective council" to enforce this bill of rights be included within the framework of the International Organization. A request is made in the memorandum that Ukrainian slave laborers, when rescued by the Allied Forces in Germany, be allowed to seek asylum in countries other than the Soviet Union if that is their desire.

Representing the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America in San Francisco are STEPHEN SHUMEYKO of Jersey City, New Jersey, the President of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the editor of the English section of "Svoboda", Ukrainian newspaper and formerly official organ of the Organization for the Rebirth of the Ukraine, Inc., and BOHDAN KATAMAY of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Financial Secretary of Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and editor of "America", and Professor ALEXANDER A. GRANOVSKY, Professor at the University of Minnesota.

Concerning ALEXANDER A. GRANOVSKY, the following is known:

He presently resides at 2101 Scudder Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, where he is employed as Professor of Entomology at the University of Minnesota. He was born November 4, 1887 in the Russian Ukraine and immigrated into the United States on March 26, 1913. He graduated in 1918 from Colorado State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado, and obtained his citizenship on July 11, 1918 at Fort Collins, Colorado. Professor GRANOVSKY enlisted in the United States Army in 1918 and served in France until the latter part of 1919. Thereafter he served as an instructor at the University of Wisconsin for eight years, leaving to join the faculty of the University of Minnesota in 1930. In 1932 he became a member of the Organization for the Rebirth of the Ukraine, Inc., and from July of 1936 until July, 1942, he was the President of that organization. In a lengthy statement submitted by Professor GRANOVSKY, he denied any connection between himself or his organization with any pro-Nazi activity, stating that he was completely American in his loyalties

- 4 -

MEMORANDUM
San Francisco
May 9, 1945

RE: ORGANIZATION FOR THE REBIRTH
OF THE UKRAINE;
UKRAINIAN CONGRESS OF COMMITTEE
OF AMERICA;
PROFESSOR ALEXANDER A. GRANOVSKY

and was a member of the Organization for the Rebirth of the Ukraine only to support a free, independent, and democratic Ukrainian republic. It is also known that Professor GRANOVSKY toured in Europe in the summer of 1939 and at that time met Captain RIKO YARY, as well as ONATSKY and BARANOWSKY, all agents of the O.U.N. in Europe and allegedly agents of the Nazi Government. Professor GRANOVSKY denies any knowledge of the alleged connection between these men and the Nazi Government, and further states that during his European tour he was in constant contact with the United States State Department and made many reports concerning his observations to the United States State Department.

Concerning BOHDAN KATAMAY, it has been reported that DMYTRO HALYCHYN, Recording Secretary of the Ukrainian National Association, Jersey City, New Jersey, expressed surprise that he should be included as a representative of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America inasmuch as he had previously been considered pro-Nazi and had often been accused of disseminating pro-Nazi propaganda in the United States.

000096-1034-192

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

San Francisco File 100-20974

The Bureau advised by letter May 24, 1944 that the subject is the holder of permanent Certificate of Identification Z139638, which was issued at Los Angeles, California, May 19, 1938. The subject completed nineteen voyages, ending January 29, 1944. The last voyage was on the SS Louis Pasteur, on which the subject was first officer. This vessel is owned by the Agwilines Company, New York City.

The Bureau advised that the files of the War Shipping Administration reflected that the subject registered with Local Draft Board #241, Hollywood, California. The description of the subject as obtained from his seaman papers is as follows:

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Date and place of birth	5/25/21 Bowling Green, Ky.
Height	6'1"
Weight	155 lbs.
Complexion	Light
Hair	Blond
Eyes	Blue
Scars and marks	Scar middle of forehead, tattoo mark upper right arm
Next of kin	[REDACTED]

Santa Barbara, Calif.

[REDACTED] traffic manager, Interocean Steamship Agency, 311 California Street, advised that the subject is presently first mate on the SS [REDACTED] which is under contract to the Agwilines Company, New York City. [REDACTED] stated that he did not have the shipping articles of the SS [REDACTED] but he understood that she shipped out of Portland or Seattle on October 16, 1944 and is presently on the high seas.

It was ascertained through Source C, who is very close to the subject, that the subject is a member of the Seamen's Branch of the Communist Political Association in San Francisco, having first joined the Communist Party in 1944. This informant added that the subject is presently a member of the Masters, Mates, and Pilots Union.

- P E N D I N G -

85

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **SAN FRANCISCO**

FILE NO. **100-22920**

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 2/8/45	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/29, 30/45	REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="text-align: right;">WW</div>
TITLE <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div> with alias,			CHARACTER OF CASE <u>SECURITY MATTER-C</u>

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b7D
b7C
b6

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject registered with LDB 241, Los Angeles, according to [redacted]. He was born [redacted] at [redacted] Kentucky. He is single and has a high school education. Since 1939, Subject has been steadily employed in the Merchant Marine. He completed training course at U.S.M.S. Government Island, Alameda, California on 9/5/42, and subsequently attended the Maritime Service Upgrading School at San Francisco for Masters License. He presently holds rating as Chief Mate and is on active sea duty, being employed by the Interocean Steamship Company, San Francisco. Subject holds 2-B Selective Service classification until 2/15/45, and has permanent address of 2706 Mesa Lane, Santa Barbara, California.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [redacted]
San Francisco, 1/13/45.

DETAILS:

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

On January 29, 1945 Confidential Informant [redacted] made available the following information: Subject registered for Selective Service on February 14, 1942 at Local Draft Board 1, Aberdeen, Washington under the name of [redacted] giving his address as [redacted] Hollywood, California, telephone [redacted]. Subject reported that he was employed as a seaman aboard the SS [redacted] for the firm of [redacted] San Francisco, California.

PROPERTY OF THE FBI
This report is loaned to
you by the FBI, and neither
it nor its contents are to
be distributed outside the
agency to which loaned

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 BJA/TMG
ON 3/2/97 #412,607

This is an FBI investigative
report and makes no guarantee
for clearance or release.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
NND 941251-3

L A 100-22920

At this time Subject was 20 years of age having been born [redacted] at [redacted] Kentucky. He listed as the person who would always know his address as [redacted] [redacted] Hollywood, California.

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On April 28, 1942, Subject filed occupational questionnaire which reflected that he had been active as a seaman since July, 1938 and was at that time employed by the W.R. CHAMBERTAIN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, San Francisco, California. Subject reported that he was on active sea duty at that time, but did not indicate the vessel on which he was employed.

On June 17, 1942, Subject executed a Selective Service questionnaire which set forth the following information: At the time of the execution of this questionnaire Subject was a student at the U.S. Maritime Service School, Government Island, Alameda, California. He reported that he had completed eight years of elementary school and four years of high school, and at that time was a student studying seamanship, navigation, etc. Subject entered this school on May 1, 1942 and expected to complete his course on September 5, 1942, at which time he planned to take an examination for a Third Mate's License

Subject again reported that he had been an active seaman from 1938 until the present date. Subject is single and listed as a dependent his mother, [redacted] California. This individual, according to his statement, is unable to work and was at that time aged 55 years. Subject contributed \$700.00 to her support during the twelve month period immediately preceding the execution of his questionnaire.

It was also set forth that [redacted] [redacted] Los Angeles, [redacted] also contributed to her support. Subject reported that he had earned \$1500.00 during the previous twelve month period. It was also set forth that Subject had contracted to purchase the house and lot located at 7412 Jamieson Street, Reseda, California in the sum of \$3900.00 on March 5, 1942. This contract was made in his mother's name and he was obligated to make payments in the sum of \$40.00 monthly on this property. Subject reported that he was in good physical condition and had never been convicted of a crime.

On October 15, 1942, Subject advised his board that he was employed as a Third Mate on the SS KALCOLM STEWARD of the Moore-McCormick Lines, 200 Perry Street, San Francisco. Subject also stated that he had been employed as Third Officer on the SS MOREACPORT and SS WILLIAM S. MAYO of this same line.

L A 100-22920

On October 23, 1943, Subject advised by postal card from New York City that he had signed off active service as of that date and was sitting for his Chief Mate's License.

On December 2, 1943, Subject denied that he was employed as Chief Mate on the SS LOUIS PASTEUR of the Interocean Steamship Company, San Francisco, California.

On May 3, 1944, Subject gave a change of address to [redacted] Santa Barbara, California and stated that he was at that time enrolled at the Maritime Service Upgrading School, 1000 Geary Street, San Francisco and was staying at the Lincoln Hotel, 115 Market Street, San Francisco until he received his Master's License. He stated that he was still employed by the Interocean Steamship Company and that his new permanent address would be Santa Barbara, California at the above mentioned street.

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On November 30, 1942, Informant [redacted] advised that Subject was placed in classification 2-B. This classification has been continued for each subsequent six month's period, and he presently holds this classification until February 15, 1945, at which time his case will again be reviewed by his Selective Service Board. Requests for Subject's deferment have recently been made from the War Shipping Administration, Washington, D.C., based upon Subject's employment as a vital man in the Maritime Service. The last request dated April 8, 1944 gave the Subject a rating as a Chief Mate in the Merchant Marine. Since registration, Subject has supplied his local board with the following addresses:

2/11/42	2045 Pinehurst Road, Hollywood, California;
4/23/42	7412 Jamieson Avenue, Reseda, California;
6/1/42	U.S.M.S., Government Island, Alameda, California;
4/5/43	7612 Jamieson Avenue, Reseda, California;
10/29/43	10324 Monte Mar Drive, Los Angeles, California;
11/20/43	114 East De La Guerra Street, Santa Barbara, California.
5/3/44	2706 Mesa School Lane, Santa Barbara, California.

L A 100-22920

The names of were checked through the files of the Los Angeles Field Division with negative results.

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The following is a description of Subject:

Name
Age

Citizenship
Race
Marital status
Height
Weight
Eyes
Hair
Complexion
Scars and marks
Social Security Number

- P E N D I N G -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

SAN FRANCISCO

FILE NO. **100-22920**

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES, CALIF.	DATE WHEN MADE 3/21/45	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/8;3/13/45	REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> JJ
TITLE <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C

b6
b7C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject receives mail at
Santa Barbara, California.

-RUC-

REFERENCES:

Report of Special Agent Edward dated
1/13/45 at San Francisco, California

Report of Special Agent dated
2/8/45 at Los Angeles, California.

DETAILS:

AT SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA:

On February 8, 1945, Superintendent of
Mails, City Post Office, was contacted by Special Agent
and he advised that Subject had given a change of address MAY 1, 1944,
from Santa Barbara, to
Santa Barbara. He further advised that mail at present was being received
at the latter address for the Subject.

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA:

Contacts with confidential informants of this office on
March 13 failed to reveal any intimation regarding Subject's being in
contact with any local CPA members or functionaries.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION -
TO THE
OFFICE OF ORIGIN

PROPERTY OF THE FBI
This report is loaned to
you by the FBI and contains
neither recommendations nor
conclusions of the FBI
except where specifically
indicated.

DECLASSIFIED BY **SP4 BJA/TMG**
ON **5/3/97**
#412607

Spent on 4-6-45 investigation
re: the subject's participation
in the "Black Legion" movement.

NND 941251-7

439

National Archives at College Park



8601 Adelphi Road College Park, Maryland 20740-6001

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

March 20, 1997

Mr. Kevin O'Brien
Chief, FOI/PA Branch
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Room 6296
10th & Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

Re: Requestor's Name [redacted]
Project Number: 971027

b6
b7C

Dear Mr. O'Brien:

Under the terms of the Freedom of Information Act [redacted] has requested access to a number of documents from the Records of the Department of State (RG 59) which we believe may be of interest to your agency. Enclosed are copies of [redacted] request letter and of the items for your review for possible declassification. As indicated four of these documents are also being coordinated with the Department of State and [redacted]

b2

We request that the enclosed documents be reviewed only for national security information that falls under the (b)(1) exemption. Also, please specify the number of days in which the researcher, if necessary, may appeal your agency's decisions. We will notify the researcher that your agency's time limitations for an appeal will commence from the date of NARA's letter to the requestor.

Please send your review determination, including all sanitization instructions, to this office and refer to our project number NND 971027. The National Archives will notify the researcher of your decision and of any appeal rights. If you have any questions regarding this case, please contact [redacted] on (301) 713-6604 [redacted] and cite our project number.

Sincerely,

Herbert Rawlings-Milton

for STEVEN D. TILLEY
Chief, Access and FOIA Branch
Declassification and Initial Processing Division

Enclosures

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/31/04 BY AUC 60290BCE/AG/et
918 504

Becomes UNCLASSIFIED upon
Removal of Enclosures

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

National Archives and Records Administration

POSS 190 (PS) NP
RL 5/19/97

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ON THIS ENVELOPE IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/31/04 BY AUC60290 BCE/AG/ac
918504

ENCLOSURE

102C-HQ-1038244-40



b6
b7C

NAME	
Room	Due
Assigned To	cc

January 6, 1997

To Michael J. Kurtz, Assistant Archivist:

Dear sir,

As of January 6, 1997, I request access to the following records under the Freedom of Information Act. They are all part of Record Group 59 and they all concern U.S.-Haiti diplomatic relations from 1955 to 1963. (S)

Thank You.

Cordially,



ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/3/04 BY AUC60290BE/AC/ct
918504

Classified by NN 1/16/97
Declassify on 1/31/97
Record No. NW97-27
Assigned to NWDT2

² All these records are in RG 59

NND 867404

Box 3089:

Access Res., no. 7a, 738.00/6-657, no. 596, 6 June 1957, PAP to State, State
Aut., 4-13-87

Access Res., no. 8, 738.00/6-1157, no. 435, 11 June 1957, PAP to State, State
Aut., 4-13-87

Access Res., no. 9, 738.00/6-1757, Instr. A-158, 17 June 1957, State to PAP,
State Aut., 4-13-87

Access. Res., no. 10, 738.00/ 6-2557, Memo Con, 1 July 1957, Wieland to ARA,
State Aut., 4-13-87

Access Res., no. 11 (738.00/6-2557?????)

Access Res., no. 12, 738.00/6-2557, tel. 2, 2 July 1957, State to PAP, State Aut,
4-13-87

Box 3090:

• Access Res., no. 1, 738.00/7-857, tel. 10, 8 July 1957, State to PaP, State
aut., 13 april 1987

, Access Res., no. 2, 738.00/7-957, tel. 8, 9 July 1957, PaP to State, State
aut., 13 april 1987

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/31/04 BY 60290 BCE/AG/edc
918504

Access Res., no. 2a, 738.00/7-2557, tel. 32, 25 july 1957, State to PaP,
State aut., 13 april 1987

Access Res., no. 3, 738.00, tel. 21, 27 july 1957, State to Ciudad Trujillo,
State aut., 13 april 1987

Access Res., no. 4, 738.00/9-1357, desp. 125, 13 sept. 1957, PaP to
State, State aut., 13 april 1987

Access Res., no. 4a, 738.00/9-2757, tel. 95, 27 sept. 1957, PaP to State,
State aut., 13 april 1987

Access Res., no. 5, 738.00/11-2757, tel. 183, 27 nov. 1957, PaP to State,
State aut., 13 april 1987

NND 867405

Box 2601:

638.39/3-1257, State to PAP 12 March 1957, Classified by FBI authority on 7-9-
86

Access Res., no. 12, 638.39/5-2958, tel. 553, 29 May 1958, Ciudad to SS, State
authority, 7-9-86

Access Res., no. 13, 638.39/5-2958, tel 465, 29 May 1958, State to PAP, State
Autho., 7-9-86



U.S. Department of Justice
CONFIDENTIAL

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C. 20535

REGISTERED RETURN RECEIPT

Date: September 19, 1997

To: Mr. Steven D. Tilley
Chief, Access and FOIA Branch
Declassification and Initial Processing Division
National Archives at College Park
8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, Maryland 20740-6001

From: J. Kevin O'Brien, Chief
Freedom of Information Privacy Acts (FOI/PA) Section
U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
J. Edgar Hoover Building
935 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535-0001

Subject: MANDATORY DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW REQUEST
[REDACTED] (PROJECT NUMBER: NND 971027)

Reference is made to your letter dated March 20, 1997, in which you requested a review of six State Department documents.

Our review of these documents determined that the FBI information contained within does not warrant classification pursuant to Executive Order 12958.

We are returning the documents to you with our appropriate markings.

Any questions with regard to this matter may be directed to Supervisory Paralegal Specialist [REDACTED]

FTS [REDACTED]

THIS COMMUNICATION IS
UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURES

MAILED 60
SEP 18 1997
FBI
Dep. Dir. _____
ADD Adm. _____
ADD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Servs. _____
Crim. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Info. Mgnt. _____
Insp. _____
Intell. _____
Lab. _____
Legal Coun. _____
Tech. Servs. _____
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Director's Office _____

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. O'Brien, Room 6296
1 - Mr. Kelso, Room 6712
1 - [REDACTED] Room 6712
1 - [REDACTED] Room 6712

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National Archives at College Park



8601 Adelphi Road College Park, Maryland 20740-6001

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May 15, 1997

Mr. Kevin O'Brien
Chief, FOI/PA Branch
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Room 6296
10th & Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

Re: Requestor's Name: [redacted]
Project Number: NND 965164

b6
b7C

Dear Mr. O'Brien:

Under the terms of the Freedom of Information Act, [redacted] has requested access to a number of documents from the General Records of the Department of State which we believe may be of interest to your agency. Enclosed are copies of [redacted] request letter and of the items for your review for possible declassification. We are also coordinating page 281 with the Department of State.

Pages 542-543 and 581-582 were previously coordinated under NND 891089 (NARA pages 37-38 and 124-125, respectively), your project FOIPA NO. 318014. Your agency's denials are bracketed in green.

We request that the enclosed documents be reviewed only for national security information that falls under the (b)(1) exemption. Also, please specify the number of days in which the researcher, if necessary, may appeal your agency's decisions. We will notify the researcher that your agency's time limitations for an appeal will commence from the date of NARA's letter to the requestor.

Please send your review determinations, including all sanitization instructions, to this office and refer to our project number NND 965164. The National Archives will notify the researcher of your decision and of any appeal rights. If you have any questions regarding this case, please contact [redacted] on [redacted] and cite our project number.

Sincerely,

Robert Rawlings-Milton

STEVEN D. TILLEY
Chief, Access and FOIA Staff
Declassification and Initial Processing Division

Enclosures

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Removal of Enclosures

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National Archives and Records Administration

62C-110-1038244-42

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62C-HQ-1038244-42

Dr. Pierre Th. Braunschweig

CH-3084 Wabern bei Bern (Switzerland)

Eichholz-Strasse 9

Phone / Fax (+41) 31 - 961.3596

Dr. Michael J. Kurtz

Asst. Archivist for the National Archives

Room 3400

National Archives and Records Administration

8601 Adelphi Road

College Park, MD 20740-6001

December 6, 1996

Dear Dr. Kurtz,

Pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552), I hereby request declassification of the following documents in the context of a post-doctoral research project on the misunderstandings and misappraisals which led to the crisis in relations between the Allied powers in the Suez period.

I do apologize for the trouble my rather long list surely must cause the archivists who will be charged with reviewing the documents.

Yours sincerely,

Pierre-Th. Braunschweig

Dr. P. Th. Braunschweig

NNR2 No <u>9703391</u>	
Received <u>12-16</u>	Due <u>12-30</u>
Assigned To <u>Conn</u>	

Encl. List of documents (11 pages)

Received in NY

12/12/96

Also Recd

12/26/96

Declassification No.

NN96-924-362

Referred to

NNR2

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Dec 6 1996

RG 59 GENERAL RECORDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DECIMAL FILE 1955-1959

RG 59 110.11 - DU

John Foster Dulles Correspondence, travel conversations

NND 901054

Box 404

- ✓ • Tel 6, August 16, 1956 from State to London, RG 59, CDF 1955-1959, 110.11-DU/ 8-1656
- ✓ • Tedul 7, August 17, 1956 from State to London, RG 59, CDF 1955-1959, 110.11-DU/ 8-1756
- ✓ • Tedul 16, August 20, 1956 from State to London, RG 59, CDF 1955-1959, 110.11-DU/ 8-2056
- ✓ • Tedul 21, August 22, 1956 from State to London, RG 59, CDF 1955-1959, 110.11-DU/ 8-2256
- ✓ • Tedul 4, September 18, 1956 from State to London, RG 59, CDF 1955-1959, 110.11-DU/ 9-1856
- ✓ • Tedul 9, September 19, 1956 from State to London, RG 59, CDF 1955-1959, 110.11-DU/ 9-1956
- ✓ • Dulte 6, September 20, 1956 from London to State, RG 59, CDF 1955-1959, 110.11-DU/ 9-2056
- ✓ • Tedul 15 from State to London, September 20, 1956, RG 59, CDF 1955-1959, 110.11-DU/ 7-2056

DECLASSIFIED
UNDER
NND 965164

- Memo with enclosure from Dulles to Eisenhower, September 27, 1956, RG 59, CDF 1955-1959, 110.11-DU/ 9-2656
- ✓ • Tedul 1 from State to USUN New York, October 5, 1956, RG 59, CDF 1955-1959, 110.11-DU/ 10-556
- ✓ • Tedul 10 from State to USUN New York, October 9, 1956, RG 59, CDF 1955-1959, 110.11-DU/ 10-956
- ✓ • Tedul 12 from State to USUN New York, October 11, 1956, RG 59, CDF 1955-1959, 110.11-DU/ 10-1156
- ✓ • Memo from Howe to Armstrong, December 4, 1956, RG 59, CDF 1955-1959, 110.11-DU/ 11-756
- ✓ • Letter from Dillon to Dulles, November 7, 1956, RG 59, CDF 1955-1959, 110.11-DU/ 11-756
- ✓ • Memo [from ?] to Howe, December 8, 1956, RG 59, CDF 1955-1959, 110.11-DU/ 2-856

Box 405

- ✓ • Tedul 2 from State to Bermuda, March 20, 1957, RG 59, CDF 1955-1959, 110.11-DU/ 3-2057
- ✓ • Tedul 5 from State to Bermuda, March 22, 1957, RG 59, CDF 1955-1959, 110.11-DU/ 3-2257

FOIA Request

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Phone / Fax 011-41-31-961.3596

RG 59 396.1-LO Various Suez Conferences at London

Entry International Organizations

Box 1419:

NND 907436

- ✓ • Tel 520, July 29, 1956 from London to Secretary of State, RG 59, Entry International Organizations, CDF 1955-59, 396.1-LO/ 7-2956
- ✓ • Tel 525, July 30, 1956 from London to the Secretary of State, RG 59, Entry International Organizations, CDF 1955-59, 396.1-LO/ 7-3056
- ✓ • Tel 551, July 31, 1956 from London to the Secretary of State, RG 59, Entry International Organizations, CDF 1955-59, 396.1-LO/ 7-3056
- ✓ • Tel Secto 7, August 1, 1956 from London to the Secretary of State, RG 59, Entry International Organizations, CDF 1955-59, 396.1-LO/ 8-156
- ✓ • Tel Secto 6, August 2, 1956 from London to the Secretary of State, RG 59, Entry International Organizations, CDF 1955-59, 396.1-LO/ 8-256
- ✓ • Tel Secto 11, August 2, 1956 from London to the Secretary of State, RG 59, Entry International Organizations, CDF 1955-59, 396.1-LO/ 8-256
- ✓ • Tel 654, August 3, 1956 from London to the Secretary of State, RG 59, Entry International Organizations, CDF 1955-59, 396.1-LO/ 8-356
- ✓ • Letter, August 30, 1956 from John Foster Dulles to DCI, RG 59, Entry International Organizations, CDF 1955-59, 396.1-LO/ 8-3056
- ✓ • Tel 1410, September 11, 1956 from London to the Secretary of State, RG 59, Entry International Organizations, CDF 1955-59, 396.1-LO/ 9-1156
- ✓ • Tel 1425, September 12, 1956 from London to the Secretary of State, RG 59, Entry International Organizations, CDF 1955-59, 396.1-LO/ 9-1256

RG 59 611.41 U.S.-British relations

Box 2477:

NND 877421

- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 20: Memcon, October 12, 1955 from Merchant, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 611.41/ 10-1255 (Authority: State, October 21, 1987)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 23: Note w/ATT, January 18, 1956 from the British, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 611.41/ 1-1856 (Authority: State, October 21, 1987)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 25: Memo w/ATT, January 26, 1956 from R.G.B. to Secretary of State, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 611.41/ 1-2656 (Authority: State, October 21, 1987)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 27: Memo w/ATT, January 28, 1956 from Stutesman to Secretary of State, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 611.41/ 1-2856 (Authority: State, October 21, 1987)

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Phone / Fax 011-41-31-961.3596

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NND 965164
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 39: Tel 845, August 9, 1956 from State to London, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 611.41/8-956 (Authority: NSC, October 21, 1987)
 - ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 42A: Rpt, November 20, 1956 from Casey, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 611.41/11-2056 (Authority: State, October 21, 1987)
 - ✓ • Withdrawal sheet USA: Memo, November 29, 1956 from Elbrick to Acting Secretary of State, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 611.41/11-2956 (Authority: State, October 21, 1987)
 - ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 53: Memcon, February 26, 1957 from Ludlow, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 611.41/2-2657 (Authority: State, October 21, 1987)
 - ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 54: Memo w/ ATT, February 26, 1957 from Elbrick to Murphy, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 611.41/2-2657 (Authority: State, October 21, 1987)

Box 2478:
NND 877421

- Declassified
under
NND 965164
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 3: Tel 6253, March 11, 1957 from State to London, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 611.41/3-1157 (Authority: NSC, October 30, 1987)
 - ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 4: Tel 4799, March 12, 1957 from London to State, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 611.41/3-1257 (Authority: State, October 30, 1987)
 - ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 6: Memcon, March 15, 1957 from Dale, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 611.41/3-1557 (Authority: State, October 30, 1987)
 - ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 7: Rpt D-1/5c w/ cover, March 19, 1957 from Sturgin to Murphy, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 611.41/3-1957 (Authority: State, October 30, 1987)
 - ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 11: Tel Secto 6, March 21, 1957 from Bermuda to State, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 611.41/3-2157 (Authority: State, October 30, 1987)
 - ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 12: Tel Secto 7, March 21, 1957 from Bermuda to State, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 611.41/3-2157 (Authority: State, October 30, 1987)
 - ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 13: Tel 18, March 21, 1957 from State to Bermuda, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 611.41/3-2157 (Authority: State, October 30, 1987)
 - ✓ • Withdrawal sheets 14 and 16: [both:] Tel Secto 8, March 22, 1957 from Bermuda to State, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 611.41/3-2257 (Authority: NSC, October 30, 1987)
 - ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 15: Tel Secto 9, March 22, 1957 from Bermuda to State, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 611.41/3-2257 (Authority: State, October 30, 1987)
 - ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 17: Tel 29, March 22, 1957 from State to Bermuda, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 611.41/3-2257 (Authority: State, October 30, 1987)
 - ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 19: Tel Secto 13, March 23, 1957 from Bermuda to State, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 611.41/3-2357 (Authority: State, October 30, 1987)
 - ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 20: Tel Secto 14, March 23, 1957 from Bermuda to State, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 611.41/3-2357 (Authority: State, October 30, 1987)
 - ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 21: Tel 37, March 23, 1957 from State to Bermuda, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 611.41/3-2357 (Authority: State, October 30, 1987)
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under
NND 965164

- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 36: Memo w/ATT, June 3, 1957 from Ford to Newsom, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 611.41/ w/ATT (Authority: State, October 30, 1987)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 44: Tel 2858, October 17, 1957 from State to London, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 611.41/ 10-1857 (Authority: State, November 2, 1987)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 50B: Memo w/ATT, November 2, 1957 from Elbrick to the Secretary of State, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 611.41/ 11-257 (Authority: State, November 13, 1987)

RG 59 611.51

U.S.-French relations

Box 2507:

NND 887417

- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 13: Memo w/encl, November 8, 1956 from Hoover to President, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 611.51/ 11-856 (Authority: State, September 21, 1988)

RG 59 611.80

U.S.-Middle East relations

Box 2547:

NND 897413

Declassified
under
NND 957106

- Withdrawal sheet 15: Memo, March 29, 1955 from Merchant to Allen, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 611.80/3-2955 (Authority: State, May 4, 1989)
- Withdrawal sheet 19: Memo, June 27, 1955 from Maktos to Dorsey, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 611.80/6-2755 (Authority: NSC, May 4, 1989)
- Withdrawal sheet 20: Memo w/ATTCH, July 11, 1955 from Hoover to Secretary, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 611.80/7-1155 (Authority: NSC, May 4, 1989)
- Withdrawal sheet 23: Memo w/ATTCH, December 7, 1955 from Allen to Secretary, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 611.80/12-755 (Authority: State, May 4, 1989)

Box 2548:

NND 897413

- Withdrawal sheet 3: Memo, November 14, 1956 from MacArthur to the Acting Secretary, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 611.80/11-1456 (Authority: NSC, May 4, 1989)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 5: Memo w/ATTCH, December 5, 1956 from Rountree to the Secretary, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 611.80/12-356 (Authority: State, May 4, 1989)

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under
NND 965164

- Withdrawal sheet 12: Tel 1769, January 7, 1957 from State to New Delhi, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 611.80/1-757 (Authority: NSC, May 4, 1989)

FOIA Request

Dr. Pierre Th. Braunschweig Eichholz-Strasse 9 CH-3084 Wabern Switzerland
Phone / Fax 011-41-31-961. 3596

Box 2549:
NND 897413

- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 5: Tel 2388, January 24, 1957 from Cairo to the Secretary of State, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 611.80/1-2457 (Authority: State, May 5, 1989)

Box 2550:
NND 897413

- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 10: LTR w/ATTCH, August 31, 1957 from CIA to the Secretary of State, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 611.80/8-3157 (Authority: CIA, May 5, 1989)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 11: Tel 694, September 11, 1957 from Cairo to the Secretary of State, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 611.80/9-1157 (Authority: State, May 5, 1989)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 12: Memo, September 16, 1957 from CIA to State, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 611.80/9-1657 (Authority: State, May 5, 1989)

Box 2551:
NND 897413

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NND 965164

- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 8: Tel 1681, January 6, 1958 from Cairo to the Secretary of State, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 611.80/1-658 (Authority: State, May 5, 1989)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 10: Memo w/ATTCH, March 15, 1958 from Herter to Secretary, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 611.80/3-1558 (Authority: NSC, May 5, 1989)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 11: Memo w/ATTCH, March 24, 1958 from Rountree to Secretary, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 611.80/3-2458 (Authority: State, May 5, 1989)

RG 59 641.61

British.-Soviet relations

Box 2606:
NND 877421

- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 6: Tel 1545, January 15, 1956 from Moscow to the Secretary of State, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 641.61/ 1-1556 (Authority: State, November 5, 1987)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 6A: Memcon, November 6, 1956 from Tyler, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 641.61/ 11-656 (Authority: State, November 5, 1987)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 11: Memo w/encl, July 20, 1956 from Armstrong to Hoover, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 641.61/ 7-2056 (Authority: State, November 5, 1987)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 11A: Despatch 167, September 21, 1956 from London to State, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 641.61/ 9-2156 (Authority: State, November 5, 1987)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 12: Memo, October 4, 1956 from Dale to Cartwright, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 641.61/ 10-456 (Authority: State, November 5, 1987)

- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 56: Tel 2843, January 12, 1956 from London to the Secretary of State, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 641.74/1-1256 (Authority: State, November 6, 1987)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 57: Tel 1300, January 13, 1956 from Cairo to the Secretary of State, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 641.74/1-1356 (Authority: State, November 6, 1987)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 60: Ltr w/encl, March 22, 1956 from Barbour to Allen, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 641.74/3-2256 (Authority: State, November 6, 1987)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 61: Tel 5752, June 13, 1956 from London to the Secretary of State, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 641.74/6-1356 (Authority: State, November 6, 1987)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 62: Tel 2566, June 25, 1956 from Cairo to the Secretary of State, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 641.74/6-2556 (Authority: State, November 6, 1987)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 63: Memo w/encl, August 22, 1956 from Cabell, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 641.74/8-2256 (Authority: State, November 6, 1987)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 64: Memcon w/encl, October 9, 1956 from MacArthur, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 641.74/10-956 (Authority: State, November 6, 1987)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 65: Tel 1213, October 30, 1956 from Cairo to the Secretary of State, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 641.74/10-3056 (Authority: State, November 6, 1987)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 65A: Tel 1828, October 30, 1956 from Rome to the Secretary of State, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 641.74/10-3056 (Authority: State, November 6, 1987)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 66: Tel 2387, October 31, 1956 from London to the Secretary of State, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 641.74/10-3156 (Authority: State, November 6, 1987)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 68A: Tel 3318, November 7, 1956 from State to London, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 641.74/11-756 (Authority: NSC, November 6, 1987)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 68B: Tel 3174, November 11, 1956 from State to London, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 641.74/11-1156 (Authority: State, November 6, 1987)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 70: Memcon, November 29, 1956 from Murphy, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 641.74/11-2956 (Authority: State, November 6, 1987)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 70A: Tel Tedul 16, December 12, 1956 from State to Paris, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 641.74/12-1256 (Authority: State, November 6, 1987)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 72: Memcon, February 19, 1957 from Rockwell, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 641.74/2-1957 (Authority: State, November 6, 1987)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 73: Memcon, April 25, 1957 from Newsom, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 641.74/4-2557 (Authority: State, November 6, 1987)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 74: Note w/encl, May 20, 1957 from British Embassy to State, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 641.74/5-2057 (Authority: State, November 6, 1987)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 75: Tel 2590, October 9, 1956 from State to London, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 641.74/10-1056 (Authority: State, November 6, 1987)

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NND 965164

- ✓ • withdrawal sheet 76: Despatch 3196 w/encl, June 18, 1957 from London to State, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 641.74/6-1857 (Authority: State, November 6, 1987)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 76A: Tel 1261, August 20, 1957 from London to the Secretary of State, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 641.74/8-2057 (Authority: State, November 6, 1987)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 76B: Despatch 453, August 20, 1957 from London to State, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 641.74231/8-2057 (Authority: State, November 6, 1987)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 76C: Memo, February 17, 1958 from Rockwell to Rountree, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 641.74231/2-1758 (Authority: State, November 6, 1987)

RG 59 651.74

Franco-Egyptian relations

Box 2625:

NND 887417

- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 20A: Tel 1769, November 1, 1955 from State to Paris, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 651.74/ 10-2855 (Authority: State, October 12, 1988)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 20B: Tel 2173, November 2, 1955 from Paris to the Secretary of State, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 651.74/ 11-255 (Authority: State, October 12, 1988)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 21: Tel 3318, November 7, 1956 from State to London, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 651.74/ 11-756 (Authority: NSC, October 12, 1988)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 22: Tel Tedul 16, December 12, 1956 from State to Paris, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 651.74/ 12-1256 (Authority: NSC, October 12, 1988)

RG 59 711.11-EI President Eisenhower

Entry US National Security

Box 2786:

NND 907412

- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet Tab #2: Tel 6222, June 9, 1955 from State to London, RG 59, Entry US National Security, CDF 1955-59, 711.11-EI/ 6-955 (October 18, 1990)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet Tab #4: Memo w/encl, July 27, 1955 from Hanes to Goodpaster, Entry US National Security, CDF 1955-59, 711.11-EI/ 7-2755 (October 18, 1990)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet Tab #5: Memcon, August 5, 1955 from Dulles, RG 59, Entry US National Security, CDF 1955-59, 711.11-EI/ 8-555 (October 18, 1990)

Box 2787:

NND 907412

- Declassified
under
E.O. 965164
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet Tab #1A: Tel Unn, September 15, 1955 from State to President, RG 59, Entry US National Security 1955-59, CDF 1955-59, 711.11-EI/ 9-1555 (October 18, 1990)

FOIA Request

Dr. Pierre Th. Braunschweig Eichholz-Strasse 9 CH-3084 Wabern Switzerland
Phone / Fax 011-41-31-961.3596

Box 2188:
NND 907412

- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet Tab #1: Ltr, December 8, 1955 from Dulles to Eisenhower, RG 59, Entry US National Security 1955-59, CDF 1955-59, 711.11-EI/ 12-855 (October 18, 1990)

Box 2789:
NND 907412

- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet Tab #2: Memo w/attach, May 4, 1956 from Hoover to Secretary, RG 59, Entry US National Security 1955-59, CDF 1955-59, 711.11-EI/ 5-256 (October 18, 1990)

Box 2791:
NND 907412

- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 1: Memo, September 7, 1956 from Hanes, RG 59, Entry US National Security 1955-59, CDF 1955-59, 711.11-EI/ 9-756 (December 11, 1990)

Box 2792:
NND 907412

- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 1: Ltr w/ATT, November 10, 1956 from MacArthur to Murphy, RG 59, Entry US National Security 1955-59, CDF 1955-59, 711.11-EI/ 11-1056 (October 19, 1990)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 2: Memo, November 13, 1956 from MacArthur to Acting Secretary, RG 59, Entry US National Security 1955-59, CDF 1955-59, 711.11-EI/ 11-1356 (October 19, 1990)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 3: Memo, November 25, 1956 from MacArthur to Record, RG 59, Entry US National Security 1955-59, CDF 1955-59, 711.11-EI/ 11-2556 (October 19, 1990)
- Withdrawal sheet 6: Memcon, December 26, 1956 from Murphy, RG 59, Entry US National Security 1955-59, CDF 1955-59, 711.11-EI/ 12-2656 (October 19, 1990)
- Withdrawal sheet 7: Memcon, December 26, 1956 from Murphy, RG 59, Entry US National Security 1955-59, CDF 1955-59, 711.11-EI/ 12-2656 (October 19, 1990)

Declassified
under
NND 965164



RG 59 774.11 President Nasser
Box 3684:
NND 897403

- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 1: Despatch 1651, February 23, 1955 from Cairo to State, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 774.11/ 2-2355 (Authority: State; January 6, 1989)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 3: Tel 360, July 30, 1956 from State to Athens, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 774.11/ 7-3056 (Authority: State; January 6, 1989)

- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 6: Memcon w/ATTCH, September 22, 1956 from Rountree, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 774.11/ 9-2256 (Authority: State; January 6, 1989)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 13: Tel 1345, November 6, 1956 from Cairo to the Secretary of State, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 774.11/ 11-656 (Authority: State; January 6, 1989)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 7: Memo, November 20, 1956 from MacArthur to Actg Secy, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 774.11/ 11-656 (Authority: State; January 6, 1989)

Duplicate request

- ~~Withdrawal sheet 7: Memo, November 20, 1956 from MacArthur to Actg Secy, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 774.11/ 11-656 (Authority: State; January 6, 1989)~~

- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 8: Memo w/ATTCH, January 18, 1957 from Howe to Secretary, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 774.11/ 1-1757 (Authority: State; January 6, 1989)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 9: Tel 2493, February 3, 1957 from Cairo to the Secretary of State, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 774.11/ 2-357 (Authority: State; January 6, 1989)

Duplicate request

- ~~Withdrawal sheet 9: Tel 2493, February 3, 1957 from Cairo to the Secretary of State, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 774.11/ 2-357 (Authority: State; January 6, 1989)~~

- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 12: Despatch 692, January 15, 1958 from Cairo to State, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 774.11/ 1-1558 (Authority: State; January 6, 1989)

RG 59 774.56

Egypt — Equipment and supplies

Box 3685:

NND 897403

- ✓ • Tel 509, 19 September 1955, from Cairo to the Secretary of State, RG 59, CDF 1955-1959, 774.56/9-1955 (Authority: State, 1/13/89)
- ✓ • Tel 2, 19 Sept 1955, from State to New York, RG 59, CDF 1955-1959, 774.56/9-1955 (Authority: State, 1/13/89)
- ✓ • Tel 572, 26 Sept 1955, from Cairo to the Secretary of State, RG 59, CDF 1955-1959, 774.56/9-2655 (Authority: State, 1/13/89)
- ✓ • Tel 586, 28 Sept 1955, from Cairo to the Secretary of State, RG 59, CDF 1955-1959, 774.56/9-2855 (Authority: State, 1/13/89)
- ✓ • Tel 623 w/attch, 30 Sept 1955, from Cairo to the Secretary of State, RG 59, CDF 1955-1959, 774.56/9-3055 (Authority: State, 1/13/89)

Box 3686

- ✓ • Memcon w/attch, 6 Oct 1955, from Russell, RG 59, CDF 1955-1959, 774.56/10-655 (Authority: State, 1/13/89)

RG 59 841.10

United Kingdom financial matters

Box 4431:

NND 877420

- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 9: Ltr w/att., July 6, 1955 from Stassen to Dulles, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 841.10/ 7-655 (Authority: State; June 23, 1987)

FOIA Request

Dr. Pierre Th. Braunschweig Eichholz-Strasse 9 CH-3084 Wabern Switzerland
Phone / Fax 011-41-31-961.3596

BOX 4432:

NND 877420

- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 11: Tel 2841 w/att., November 21, 1956 from London to the Secretary of State, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 841.10/ 11-2156 (Authority: State; June 23, 1987)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 12A: Tel 2815, November 19, 1956 from London to the Secretary of State, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 841.10/ 11-1956 (Authority: State; June 23, 1987)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 13: Aide-Mémoire, November 20, 1956 from British Embassy to State [concerning the transfer to the Egyptian Government's account with the Federal Reserve Bank of assets held in the USA by British and French controlled banking institutions in Egypt], RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 841.10/ 11-2056 (Authority: State; June 23, 1987)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 14: INSTK A-84 w/encl., December 3, 1956 from State to Cairo, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 841.10/ 11-2056 (Authority: State; June 23, 1987)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 15: Tel 3034, November 29, 1956 from London to the Secretary of State, RG 59, CDF 1955-59, 841.10/ 11-2956 (Authority: State; June 23, 1987)

RG 59 Lot File 62 D 11 Office of International Conferences Records Relating to the First & Second London Conferences on the Suez Canal, August 16-23 & September 19-21, 1956 Conference Files, 1952-57

Box 1:

NND 897205

- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet A: Memo w/att., August 16, 1956 from Bloomfield to Wainhouse, RG 59, Lot 62 D 11, Folder U.S. Delegation to the Suez Canal Conference Background Book (Mr. Stanley D. Metzger), Folder 1 of 4 (Authority: State; January 13, 1989)

RG 59 Lot 69 D 488

Records Relating to the Suez Canal, 1956-1960

Box 67:

NND 897206

- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 1: Memcon w/att., December 13, 1957 from Shaw, RG 59, Lot 69 D 488, Box 67, Folder Suez-UN: Anglo-Egyptian Financial Talks (Authority: State; February 21, 1989)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 1A: Paper, October 21, 1957 from UK paper to Col. Hatem, RG 59, Lot 69 D 488, Box 67, Folder Suez-UN: Anglo-Egyptian Financial Talks (Authority: State; February 21, 1989)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 2: Ltr, June 5, 1957 from D.B. Pitblado, RG 59, Lot 69 D 488, Box 67, Folder Suez-UN: Anglo-Egyptian Financial Talks (Authority: State; February 21, 1989)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 4: Memo, September 20, 1957 from Honis to Wilkins, RG 59, Lot 69 D 488, Box 67, Folder Suez Canal — Blocked Assets and Financial Control 1957, Folder I (Authority: FBI; February 21, 1989)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 10: Rpt, January 4, 1957 from British Embassy, RG 59, Lot 69 D 488, Box 67, Folder Suez Canal — Economic Consequences of Suez & Pipeline Closures 1957 (Authority: State; February 21, 1989)

FOIA Request

Dr. Pierre Th. Braunschweig Eichholz-Strasse 9 CH-3084 Wabern Switzerland
Phone / Fax 011-41-31-961. 3596

- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 5: Kpt, March 28, 1957 from London to State, RG 59, Lot 69 D 488, Box 67, Folder Suez Canal—Blocked Assets and Fiscal Control 1957, Folder 2 (Authority: State; February 21, 1989)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 12: Note w/ATT, January 31, 1957 from Dixon to Hammarskjold, RG 59, Lot 69 D 488, Box 67, Folder Suez Canal—Financing Suez Canal Clearance 1957 (Authority: State; February 21, 1989)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet ²⁰~~13~~: Note, April 27, 1957 from British, RG 59, Lot 69 D 488, Box 67, Folder Suez Canal Position if the U.S. and Other Nations Use and Operation Canal (Authority: State; February 21, 1989)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet ¹³~~20~~: Memo w/ATT, January 8, 1957 from British Embassy, RG 59, Lot 69 D 488, Box 67, Folder Suez Canal Financing Suez Canal Clearance 1957 (Authority: State; February 21, 1989)

Box 68:

NND 897206

- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 1: Ltr w/encl, January 23, 1957 from Maybee to Shaw, RG 59, Lot 69 D 488, Box 68, Folder Suez Canal #1 Suez Canal Settlement 1957 (Authority: State; February 21, 1989)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 3: Note, February 5, 1957 from British Embassy, RG 59, Lot 69 D 488, Box 68, Folder Suez Canal #1 Suez Canal Settlement 1957 (Authority: State; February 21, 1989)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 6: Memo w/ATT, April 17, 1957 from Meeker to Jones, RG 59, Lot 69 D 488, Box 68, Folder Suez Canal #4 Suez Canal Settlement 1957 (Authority: State; February 21, 1989)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 7: Note, April 16, 1957 from British Embassy, RG 59, Lot 69 D 488, Box 68, Folder Suez Canal #4 Suez Canal Settlement 1957 (Authority: State; February 21, 1989)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 9: Note, 1957 from British, RG 59, Lot 69 D 488, Box 68, Folder Suez Canal #4 Suez Canal Settlement 1957 (Authority: State; February 21, 1989)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 10: Note, ca. 1957 from British, RG 59, Lot 69 D 488, Box 68, Folder Suez Canal #4 Suez Canal Settlement 1957 (Authority: State; February 21, 1989)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 17: Memo w/ATT, April 26, 1957 from Director, Office of Security, to Toussaint, RG 59, Lot 69 D 488, Box 68, Folder Suez Canal — United Nations Efforts for Settlement Canal Problems (Authority: FBI; February 21, 1989)
- ✓ • Withdrawal sheet 17A: Memcon „Additional Security Council Meeting on Suez Canal Problems“ w/ATTS, May 1, 1957 from John F. Shaw, RG 59, Lot 69 D 488, Box 68, Folder Suez Canal — United Nations Efforts for Settlement Canal Problems (Authority: State; February 21, 1989)

FOIA Request

Dr. Pierre Th. Braunschweig Eichholz-Strasse 9 CH-3084 Wabern Switzerland
Phone / Fax 011-41-31-961, 3596

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : BNA : Mr. William N. Dale
(through)

DATE: October 4, 1956

FROM : SCA : Mr. Robert F. Cartwright
: SCA Duty Officer

SUBJECT: Meeting between British and Soviet Foreign Ministers.

This memorandum is in confirmation of the information furnished the addressee's office and [REDACTED] EE, by telephone on October 4.

At 5:50 P.M. [REDACTED] FBI Liaison, advised telephonically of the following information received from a Confidential Informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past.

b1

The FBI furnished no additional information regarding this matter.

Distribution:

1 c.c. SCA : [REDACTED]
1 c.c. EE : [REDACTED]
1 c.c. SY : [REDACTED]

JESmith:jes

State Dept.
SCA
From Smith

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI INFO
CLASSIFIED BY SP3 BTJ/RW
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X/6
965,164

b6
b7C

3-31-04

DECLASSIFIED BY AUC 60290 BCF/AG/et
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X(1,6) 3-31-2029
918504

641.61/10-456

CS/MER

FILED

FEB 2 - 1960

Confidential File

641.61/10-456

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

September 20, 1957

RE - Mr. Fraser Wilkins
THRU : SCA - Mr. Harris H. Huston
SCA Duty Officer

FBI re: Middle East

[At 11:45 P.M., above date, a memorandum dated September 20, 1957 was received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation which contained the following information:

b1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3-31-04
FBI INFO.
CLASSIFIED BY
DECLASSIFIED

60290 PCE/AG
5X(46) 3-31-2009
918504

INFO.
CLASSIFIED BY SP3 DTS/RW
DECLASSIFY ON: 20X1,6
965164

965164 - 542

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b1

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.]

DISTRIBUTION:

1 c.c. NE: Mr. E.L. Waggoner
1 c.c. NE: Mr. D. Bergus
1 c.c. NE: Mr. W. Stebler
1 c.c. NE: Mr. D. Newsom
1 c.c. SCA: Mr. McDonnell
1 c.c. SY: Mr. E. T. Bailey

SCA:LPHonis:lph

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

965164 - 543

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NE - Mr. Wilkins

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT *w* ✓

TO : Director, Office of International Administration *DATE: APR 26 1957.*
Attention: Mr. Toussaint

FROM : Director, Office of Security *Sney ON*

SUBJECT: SUEZ QUESTION BEING BROUGHT BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL

REF :

There is transmitted herewith for whatever action deemed necessary a memorandum, reports or summaries of reports, as described under attachments, from the Federal Bureau of Investigation containing information concerning the subject.

The material

- ☒ A. may be retained
- ☐ B. must be returned to SY.

The information in these documents is for your confidential use only and not for dissemination outside the Department. If only the summary of a report is attached, the complete report will be made available on request. If any action is contemplated in this case, it is suggested that the entire SY file be reviewed.

Summaries of reports (if appropriate):

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-27-97 BY SP3BJS/pw

Attachments: FBI memorandum dated April 15, 1957.

cc: NE - Mr. Wilkins
cc: WE - Mr. Tyler
cc: DNA - Mr. Parsons
cc: EE - Mr. Freers

SCA:SY: EBNalle:oes

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NND 965164 - 581



~~SECRET~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

New York, New York

(Better copy)

April 15, 1957

b1

Re: Suez Question Being Brought Before the Security Council

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

This memorandum is loaned by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and neither it nor its contents are to be disseminated outside of the agency to which loaned.

AGENCY State, CIA, NSC, NSR, AHS, JCS, JCEC, JCS, JCEC, JCS, JCEC
REQ. REC'D. OSI, NSA, AHS, JCS, JCEC, JCS, JCEC, JCS, JCEC
DATE FORW. 11-11-57
HOW FORW. Handwritten
BY Handwritten

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
3-31-2004
CLASSIFIED BY ANL 60290 BCE/AG/EC
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X (1,6) 3-31-2029

CLASSIFIED BY SP3 BTJ/RW
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1,6 1965/64

98504



~~SECRET~~
U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C. 20535

REGISTERED RETURN RECEIPT

Date: November 12, 1997

To: Mr. Steven D. Tilley
Chief, Access and FOIA Staff (NAFFA)
Declassification and Initial Processing Division
Room 6350
The National Archives at College Park
8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, Maryland 20740-6001

From: J. Kevin O'Brien, Chief
Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) Section
U. S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
J. Edgar Hoover Building
935 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535-0001

Subject: MANDATORY/DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW REQUEST
[REDACTED] (PROJECT NUMBER NND 965164)

b6
b7c

Reference is made to your letter dated May 15, 1997, in which you requested a mandatory review of FBI information contained in five State Department documents, pages 281, 542-543 and 581-582.

Our review of these documents determined that the FBI information contained herein continues to warrant classification pursuant to Executive Order 12958, Sections 3.4 (b) (1) and (6).

~~SECRET~~ MATERIAL ENCLOSED

THIS COMMUNICATION IS
UNCLASSIFIED UPON THE REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURES

~~SECRET~~

MAILED 60
R627873929
NOV 12 1997

Dep. Dir. _____
ADD Adm. _____
ADD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Servs. _____
Crim. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
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Insp. _____
Intell. _____
Lab. _____
Legal Coun. _____
Tech. Servs. _____
Training _____
Cong. Affs. Off. _____
Off. of EEO _____
Off. Liaison &
Int. Affs. _____
Off. of Public Affs. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director's Office _____

1 - Mr. O'Brien, Room 6296
1 - Mr. Kelso, Room 6712
1 - [REDACTED] Room 6712
1 - [REDACTED] Room 6712

b6
b7c

DECLASSIFIED BY Ruc60290 Bce/AB/edc
ON 3/31/04
918504

62C
FILE in 62C-HQ-1038244
WITH ATTACHED ENCLOSURES

~~SECRET~~

Steven D. Tilley
College Park, Maryland 20740-6001

The documents are appropriately marked and are returned to you along with your enclosures.

A requester may appeal any denial by writing to the Co-Director, Office of Information and Privacy, United States Department of Justice, Suite 570 Flag Building, Washington, D.C. 20535, within 60 days from receipt of this letter. The envelope and the letter should be clearly marked "Mandatory Review Appeal."

Any questions regarding this request may be directed to Supervisory Paralegal Specialist, [REDACTED]
FTS [REDACTED]

Enclosures (7)

b6
b7C
b2

~~SECRET~~

381
12

National Archives at College Park



8601 Adelphi Road College Park, Maryland 20740-6001

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

September 22, 1997

J. Kevin O'Brien
Chief, FOIA/PA Section, Room 6296
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, DC 20536

Re: Requestor's Name: [REDACTED]
Project Number: NW97-192

b6
b7C

Dear Mr. O'Brien:

Under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, [REDACTED] requested access to three documents from the records of the National Archives and Records Administration in our custody, which we believe may be of interest to your agency.

If exemptions are made under the (b)(3) provisions of the FOIA, please cite the pertinent statute in your response. Also, please specify the number of days in which the researcher, if necessary, may appeal your agency's decisions. We will notify the researcher that your agency's time limitations for an appeal will commence from the date of NARA's letter to the requestor. Please send your review determinations, including all sanitizing instructions, to this office and refer to our project number NW97-192. The National Archives will notify the researcher of your decision and of any appeal rights. If you have any questions regarding this case, please contact me at [REDACTED]

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

Access Staff

Enclosures

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Becomes unclassified when enclosure removed

62A-HQ-1038244-44

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/31/04 BY BNC60290BCE/AB/
918504

Records Control & Product Management Staff (NWP)
National Archives
8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, MD 20740-6001

May 5, 1997

Re: April 23'97 NWP response - Donald Andersen

Dear Madams & Sirs,

This concerns your April 23'97 5 pg. response to my Feb.8'97, etc. request(s) as to the NARA(S) FBI & Justice Dept. File Appraisals - about 14 & 2 feet. (30,000+ & 5,000 pg. - about \$10,000 at 25¢/pg.) I'm making Freedom of Info (FOIA) requests so 100 pg./request are free. My interest is background info to my 1967-75 Vietnam War Selective Service (dismissed) indictment, etc.. FBI (annual) reports (to Congress) (at that time especially) had very little real info.

I found almost exactly what I wanted - in a few concise pg. at libraries. ENCLOSED: 50 pg. 1988 Justice Dept. Final Report (GPO AE 1.102 J98); 1978 prelim FBI Appraisal of 76 cases (Congress. report); 1981 1,300 pg. FBI Appraisal is not public - but should be. 1993 300 pg. book summarized it. (I (quickly) made a 1 pg. table of all stats.) 200 pg. of file info (1979 Congress. report) - as to FBI moving to new building - especially 100 pg. 1973 FBI Report of very detailed (small type) tables of all FBI classes (file cabinets/year, etc.); Etc..

30,000+ pg. FBI Appraisal has many things. My main interest is statistical info, etc.. My below FOIA request - at no cost: Your April 23'97 listings N1-64-87-2, ("item") item:

- (3)4. TO COURT: Sampling plan (summary?), project timetable, task force members.
- (13)22. MINUTES OF...MEETINGS: 1 pg. appraisal summaries of Selective Service & Desertion (25 & 42).
- (15)25. 1,300 pg. FBI APPRAISAL of 214 classes: (I have 9 appraisals - 25, 42, 26 (stolen cars); 100 & 105 (security), etc.. These 5 & job applicant interviews (77, 116, 140, etc.) were then 8+ of all FBI files.) My interest is (general) statistical info - written & especially tables in sections: Introduction, Methodology & Findings? Also "Appraisal Staff" info.
- (17 & 18)
27 & 7. FBI FIELD OFFICE HOLDINGS: Concise compact info (#, volume, destroyed) (1-2 pg./class?) for classes 25, 26, 42, 100, 105 for 59 field offices (especially L.A., San Francisco & NY City). (FBI Appraisal has only a few lines/class - total for all field offices, etc.)

(Also approx. total cost of 1981-7 (& 1986, 91) FBI Appraisal (to present). Seemingly it's (about) main item ever at Archives, as (enclosed) 1981 Congress. report describes - in 6 lines: \$500,000 cost (1981), etc.. FBI is still - for almost 100 years - an (obvious) main item.)

Justice Dept. Litigation (prosecution, etc.) Files Appraisal: My FOIA request - at no cost: (As said 50 pg. 1988 Final Report is public. A lot is on 3-6 pg. It has 12+ table pg.)

- (2 & 3). INFORMAL (&) FORMAL EVALUATIONS...OF CLASSES: Selective Service & Desertion (25 & 42):

Informal info - ?; prelim info - 3 & 2 pg..

May 5, 1997

For 3½ years I requested various info -with almost no results. Sept.93 - Jan.97 I requested simple FBI Appraisal "Cost & Personnel". NARA-NIR(Appraisal Office), NA(Admin. Services), NAA(FOIA Office), etc. have not answered this yet. Feb.6'95 NAA(FOIA)(also) said "(b. FBI Appraisal,1981 has neither a section or info as to "Cost & Personnel")". (April 23'97 you NWP said "Appraisal Staff" was in 7th appendix (& "Court" info).) Sept.15'95 NA (J.Megronigle was former head,etc.)(actually) said "(all my future requests to Records Admin. would be forwarded to Admin. Services,etc.)". My last letter from NIR (Appraisals) -March 25'94- was signed by H.Wolfinger. (His 1976/7 appraisals of FBI field office files -as having no value- are in several Congress. reports (at libraries), etc..)

Enclosed are some of Admin.Services'(NA) senseless,etc (though very useful) 1995-6 letters to me. As said I found FBI Appraisal "Cost & Personnel" info myself, as I wrote College Park March 25/April 16'95. My Nov.11'96 (ND)appeal was not answered (in 2+ months). (1993-5 I made 3 FBI/DOJ appeals -1 was denied, 2 were not answered (in 5 months). NARA gets only -10-20- FOIA appeals & 100-200 admin. requests per year.)

Nov.11'96,etc. I also asked (unanswered) why Admin.Services Oct.31'96 used "Drive" (not "Ave!") as my address for their "request" (non)answer. I've never used "Drive", except indirectly as to my 1993-4 "appeals",etc.. Oct.31'96 Admin.Services could not even answer my request for material in my FOIA file(s) - that NAA(FOIA) sent me Feb.6'95, etc..

THERE SHOULD BE MANY (MORE) CHANGES AT NARA-ADMIN. SERVICES & ELSEWHERE, ETC..

Sincerely,



b6
b7C

Enclosures - 3: 14(16) (5(6),2(3),7)
(self-explanatory)

Los Angeles, CA 90016

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New York

Page 2

Sheet #	Sheet #	Sheet #	BONRA		N.M.R.A.		Total Volume in entire List
			Block Secured	Sheet No. Long + med.	Block Secured	Sheet No. Long + med.	
61-916							1
62-15314			5935-5945	15440	15302-15312	15302	118
64-2183							8
65-27152							811
66-8459			8154-8164	8403	8110-8120	8139	249
67-54164							335
69-13							0
70-5079			5081-5105	5081	5043-5073	5067	28
71-965			951-961	952	932-942	933	172
72-338			307-317	311	269-279	271	3
73-3694						3598	7
74-410			319-349	318	347-377	368	3
75-0							
76-7324			7159-7159	7172	7077-7307	6911	40
77-41040							77
78-15							
79-1475			1455-1465	1456	1471-1481	1477	3
80-1770			1759-1769	1763	1672-1682	1680	18
83-546			509-618	548	507-517	507	3
86-678			617-648	630	220-235	235	12
87-83410			8236-8236	83025	81979-82079	82031	273
88-19398			19303-19303	19315	18790-18890	18864	101
89-575			541-552	544	317-337	336	15
90-216							2
91-22009							522
92-9398			9341-9372	9364	9105-9405	9374	6271
93-1096			412-4052	4022	3798-3898	3812	17
94-2814				2518			2
95-70					59-69		0
97-2814							20216
98-3080							12
100-182901			102091-112593	112892		182408	61831
101-139							9
103-15							0
105-169707					151801-15241	151870	5857
108-3187							10
109-365							73
110-41					26-35		3
111-3							0
112-11							0
113-25							1
115-176			942-962	950	909-959	926	13
116-128272							131
117-401			407-412	411			3
119-R							0
120-187			1468-1478	1470	1449-1459	1450	2
121-12319							6

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New York

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Page 3

Date	Last New Card # issued C.O.B. 2/4/81	BQMRA		NRMRA		Total Value in ending feet
		Black Round	Last New Card # issued	Black Round	Last New Card # issued	
1	1225-1773	1745-1765	1747	1718-1728	1719	4
2	125-47	-	-	-	-	0
3	131-1362	1264-1279	1272	1162-1175	1167	45
4	134-24158	-	-	-	-	1312
5	137-22318	22340-22350	-	22178-22188	22192	269
6	138-3994	-	-	-	-	1
7	139-537	490-520	497	521-531	523	59
8	140-20321	-	-	-	-	31
9	141-16	-	-	-	-	0
10	142-0	-	-	-	-	-
11	143-214	197-212	204	149-159	153	2
12	144-332	321-331	321	-	-	1
13	145-3972	3984-3994	3991	3985-3996	3996	35
14	146-0	-	-	-	-	-
15	147-2904	2874-2894	2876	2885-2890	2861	25
16	148-96	-	-	85-90	86	0
17	149-4013	4030-4050	4046	3230-3240	3235	40
18	151-2842	-	-	-	-	5
19	152-310	-	-	-	-	0
20	153-170	163-168	163	154-160	157	1
21	154-0	-	-	-	-	-
22	155-0	-	-	-	-	-
23	156-305	244-249	252	245-255	255	3
24	157-13064	-	-	-	-	282
25	159-570	565-575	566	541-551	544	6
26	160-535	520-530	520	444-505	504	1
27	161-7097	-	-	-	-	40
28	162-2468	2454-2464	2454	-	-	10
29	163-6504	6418-6438	6438	6223-6233	6225	27
30	164-1575	1456-1536	1514	1221-1230	1226	22
31	165-3044	3017-3037	3019	2461-2470	2463	43
32	166-4219	4152-4172	4158	3957-3967	3970	103
33	167-28	-	-	-	-	0
34	168-1496	-	-	-	-	6
35	170-196	175-185	181	161-172	171	10
36	173-352	336-346	342	316-326	319	3
37	174-3059	3015-3040	3017	2890-2959	2927	143
38	175-390	333-353	344	216-225	224	4
39	176-537	-	-	551-555	-	35
40	177-388	331-341	343	263-283	276	9
41	178-213	146-156	155	-	-	2
42	179-1117	1764-1779	1771	1782-1792	1797	54
43	180-57	-	-	-	-	0
44	181-1	-	-	-	-	0
45	182-2766	2714-2729	2725	2427-2437	2426	65
46	183-5755	-	-	-	-	120

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Page 4

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5 MAR 81 01 58

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
3/4/81 OTHERWISE

FM SAN FRANCISCO (66-166) (ADMIN) SECTION

TO DIRECTOR (66-19249) (ROUTINE)

BT

CLASS. & EXT. BY 70320 PWR/KJS/27/82
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 8-5-2001

UNCLAS

ATTN: R.W. SCHERRER, SECTION CHIEF, RECORDS SYSTEMS SECTION,
RECORDS MANAGEMENT DIVISION.

DESTRUCTION OF RECORDS; NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
(NARS) APPRAISAL OF FBIHQ AND FIELD RECORDS: BUDED 3/4/81.

RE BUREAU TEL, 2/24/81.

FOLLOWING ARE LAST CASE NUMBERS DESTROYED BY CLASSIFICATION
IN THE SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION:

- 1 - 935
- 2 - NONE DESTROYED
- 3 - NONE DESTROYED
- 4 - 33
- 5 - 5

DECLASSIFIED BY SP2AUM/KJS
ON 11/12/97
#NW97-192

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE TWO

SF 66-106

UNCLAS

6 - 4
7 - 127
8 - 5
9 - 3200
10 - 32
11 - 2
12 - 64
14 - NONE DESTROYED
15 - 13645
17 - 2200
18 - ALL FILES DESTROYED
21 - ALL FILES DESTROYED
23 - 14
25 - 84290
26 - 46200
27 - 27
28 - 159
29 - 6429
31 - 12649
32 - 526

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE THREE

SF 66-106

UNCLAS

33 - 88
35 - 2
36 - 101
39 - NONE DESTROYED
40 - 123
42 - 55700
45 - 3145
44 - 1001
45 - 1716
46 - 10120
47 - 8074
48 - 29
49 - 1523
50 - 46
51 - 42
52 - 10873
54 - 88
55 - ALL FILES DESTROYED
56 - 143
58 - 722

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE FOUR

SF 66-106

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNCLAS

60 - 888

61 - 560

62 - 5323

64 - 58

65 F 3324

J(4)(u)

66 - 4789

67 - 25544

69 - 34

70 - 8119

71 - 1496

72 - 132

73 - 1326

74 - 181

75 - 60

76 - 6143

77 - 11400

78 - 9

79 - 325

80 - 522

83 - 183

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE FIVE

SF 66-106

UNCLAS

86 - 50

87 - 34900

88 - 1451

89 - 246

90 - 47

91 - 1205

92 - 2498

93 - 2439

94 - 607

95 - 40

97 - 15

98 - 1383

100 [25528

JX(u)

102 - 229

103 - 58

105 [2754

JX(u)

106 - 1383

109 - NONE DESTROYED

110 - NONE DESTROYED

111 - NONE DESTROYED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE SIX

SF 66-106

UNCLAS

112 - NONE DESTROYED

113 - NONE DESTROYED

115 - 1242

116 - 55492

117 - NONE DESTROYED

119 - 2

120 - 1002

122 - 276

123 - 12

131 - 353

b2



(X)(u)

138 - 1138

139 - 142

140 - 6961

141 - 23

142 - 2

143 - 131

144 - 39

145 - 790

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE SEVEN

SF 66-106

UNCLAS

146 - 1
147 - 551
148 - 17
149 - 852
151 - 656
152 - 9
153 - 93
154 - 154-B ONLY FILE
155 - NONE DESTROYED
156 - 68
157 - NONE DESTROYED
159 - 365
160 - 61
161 - NONE DESTROYED
162 - 914
163 - 663
164 - 333
165 - 1718
166 - 2430
167 - 19

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE EIGHT

SF 66-106

UNCLAS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

168 - 84
172 - 27
173 - 183
174 - 286
175 - 99
176 - 230
177 - 196
178 - 36
179 - 142
180 - 69
181 - NONE DESTROYED
182 - 391
183 - NONE DESTROYED
184 - NONE DESTROYED
185 - NONE DESTROYED
186 - NONE DESTROYED
187 - NONE DESTROYED
188 - NONE DESTROYED
189 - 4
192 - NONE DESTROYED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE NINE

SF 66-106

UNCLAS

192 - 17

193 - 7

194 - 23

195 - 6

196 - 42

197 - NONE DESTROYED

198 - 16

199 THROUGH 213 - NONE DESTROYED

BT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C. 20535

BY COURIER

MAILED 87

12627823092

NOV 25 1997

Date: November 21, 1997

To:

[Redacted]
Access Staff
National Archives at College Park
8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, Maryland 20740-6001

b6
b7C

FBI

From: J. Kevin O'Brien, Chief
Freedom of Information/Privacy Act (FOI/PA) Section
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535-0001

Subject: MANDATORY DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW REQUEST
DONALD ANDERSON (NW97-192)

Reference is made to your letter dated September 22, 1997, in which you requested a mandatory declassification review of three (3) documents from the records of the National Archives and Records Administration.

The FBI reviewed the documents pursuant to Executive Order 12958 and determined that the information attributable to the FBI does not warrant classification.

We are returning the documents to you.

Any questions with regard to this review may be directed to Supervisory Paralegal Specialist [Redacted]
FTS [Redacted]

b2
b6
b7C

- 1 - Mr. O'Brien, Room 6296
1 - Mr. Kelso, Room 6712
1 - [Redacted] Room 6712
1 - [Redacted] Room 6712

62A-HQ-1038244-45

Dep. Dir. _____ Enclosures (5)
Chief of Staff _____

Off. of Gen. Counsel _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Crim. Inv. _____
CJIS _____
Finance _____
Info. Res. _____
Insp. _____
Lab. _____
National Sec. _____
OPR _____
Personnel _____
Training _____
Off. of EEOA _____
Off. of Public & Cong. Affs. _____
Director's Office _____

FORWARDED TO MSU
BY JMK/ACM
DATE 11/30/97

File in 62A-HQ-1038244
with attached enclosures.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/31/04 BY AUC60290BCE/PA G/ede

98504

FBI/DOJ

MAIL ROOM

JMK/ACM

Index X

381
12

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☒ AIRTEL

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE**

Date 2/26/81

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (66-19249) AT

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (66-101)

SUBJECT: DESTRUCTION OF RECORDS;
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS
SERVICE (NARS) APPRAISAL OF
FBIHQ AND FIELD RECORDS
BUDED: 3/4/81

ATTENTION: SECTION CHIEF
ROBERT W. SCHERRER,
RECORDS SYSTEMS
SECTION, RECORDS
MANAGEMENT DIVISION,
ROOM 5644

DECLASSIFIED BY SP2ALM/KIS
ON 11/12/97 11/17/92

2/24/81.

Re Bureau teletype to all FBI Field Offices dated

Set out below is a list of last case numbers in each classification which had been destroyed in connection with previously authorized destruction programs. It should be noted that not all files prior to the last numbers listed have been destroyed. A great many files had been destroyed under the auxiliary office 6 months destruction program and the files remaining fall into the 5 and 10 year destruction program and, therefore, were not destroyed.

1-1015
2-143
4-78
7-1910
9-5074
10-51
12-110
14-291
15-22859
17-3828
25-100185

26-56756
27-81
28-7255
29-11734
31-13197
32-1085
33-301
39-189
40-349
42-53917
43-4213

44-3368
45-1247
46-11869
47-12229
48-45
49-2855
50-85
52-16189
54-81
56-258
58-1233

60-928
61-669
62-4839
64-844
65-7589
66-6318
67-20955
69-27
70-10766
71-591
72-192

2 - Bureau
1 - Los Angeles
CAE:WJ
(3)

CLASS. & EXT. BY 10325 PWR/KJ 5-26-82
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 8-26-82

CONFIDENTIAL

EA 66-101

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

73-1749
74-257
76-14429
77-16158
79-737
80-920
82-2136
83-259
86-262
87-40690
88-24302
89-391
90-178
91-12069
92-3006
93-3945
94-2255
97-224
98-1669
100-49508
101-154
102-3
103-66
105-4041
109-10
115-1901
116-62942
117-55
120-1202
121-6000
122-352
125-22
129-5
131-210

](S)(u)

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138-1160
139-510
140-6655
143-154
144-33
145-1821
147-2035
148-39
149-1363
151-1245
153-165
156-128
159-443
160-160
161-1284
162-1710
164-1472
165-4943
166-4428
167-44
168-758
172-39
173-346
174-2116
175-64
176-261
177-316
178-54
179-446
180-98
182-3604
183-308
184-46
189-2

b2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

* Airtel

39

CLASSIFIED INFORMATION ENCLOSED

2/18/81

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
(ATTN: ROBERT W. SCHERRER, SECTION CHIEF,
RECORDS SYSTEMS SECTION, RM 5644)

FROM: ADIC, NEW YORK (66-3573)

SUBJECT: DESTRUCTION OF RECORDS: NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND
RECORDS SERVICE (NARS) APPRAISAL OF FBIHQ AND
FIELD RECORDS

ReButel, dated 2/6/81.

Attached is listing of last case number used in
each classification as of COB 2/6/81, and total volume in
cubic feet of each classification, pending and closed, as
of COB 2/6/81.

It is to be noted in relation to case numbers,
that blocks of classification numbers are furnished to each
Metropolitan Resident Agency. The latest block issued
each MRA is being furnished in addition to last number used
by MRA.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5-26-82 BY 10320 PwK/KJ

2 - Bureau
1 - New York

AL:crd
(4)

CLASS. & EXT. BY 10300 PUKIK 5/26/82
 REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
 DATE OF REVIEW 10/18/2001

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

New York

Identification		BOACA		NRMEA		Ref Value in column List
#	Serial # of C.O.B.	Block issued	Serial # of C.O.B.	Block issued	Serial # of C.O.B.	
1	1-2297	-	-	-	-	31
2	2-783	714-774	784	659-669	661	13
3	3-16	-	-	-	-	7
4	4-98	-	97	71-81	72	1
5	5-20	21-29	25	-	-	0
6	6-26	-	-	-	-	0
7	7-2819	2770-2865	2778	2770-2780	2757	73
8	8-6	-	-	-	-	0
9	9-8451	831-8422	8418	8275-8325	8309	44
10	10-227	-	-	-	-	0
11	11-01	-	-	-	-	0
12	12-87	-	-	-	-	2
13	13-413	-	-	-	-	10
14	14-73340	73203-73233	73286	72549-72558	72643	212
15	15-2345	2383-2388	2399	-	-	1
16	16-6	-	-	-	-	-
17	17-6	-	-	-	-	-
18	18-0	-	-	-	-	-
19	19-147944	147920-147940	14794	14785-14789	14786	33
20	20-73318	73222-73271	73246	73260-73260	73259	58
21	21-111	-	-	-	91	1
22	22-1992	1983-1983	1908	1941-1941	1946	83
23	23-16422	16384-16384	16346	15824-15824	15871	177
24	24-11644	11644-11644	11620	11554-11554	11563	38
25	25-491	-	-	-	496	1
26	26-226	-	-	-	-	0
27	27-0	-	-	-	-	-
28	28-317	-	-	-	-	2
29	29-327	-	-	-	-	3
30	30-558	506-526	508	447-447	450	6
31	31-42159	41931-42036	41954	42050-42050	42059	6
32	32-5102	5096-5104	5091	5098-5098	5051	2
33	33-3344	3287-3337	3295	3349-3369	3350	48
34	34-8335	8278-8328	8284	8201-8211	8264	12
35	35-9029	8963-8963	8916	8907-8957	8957	30
36	36-12146	12088-12108	12104	12121-12121	12132	36
37	37-44	-	-	-	-	0
38	38-5315	5259-5274	5276	5221-5231	5228	20
39	39-125	116-116	127	108-108	108	1
40	40-40	-	-	-	-	0
41	41-12586	12647-12722	12666	12578-12608	12598	41
42	42-0	-	-	-	-	1
43	43-36	-	-	-	-	0
44	44-595	591-591	595	551-561	560	8
45	45-2212	2273-2284	2281	2223-2233	2228	84
46	46-1787	-	-	1733-1743	1736	20

DECLASSIFIED BY SP2AM/KLS
 ON 11/2/97 #NW97-192

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation
~~SECRET~~

Washington, D. C. 20535

REGISTERED RETURN RECEIPT

Date: October 22, 1997

To: Dr. Marvin F. Russell
Chief, Civil Review Branch
Records Declassification Division
National Archives at College Park
8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, Maryland 20740-6001

From: J. Kevin O'Brien, Chief
Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOI/PA) Section
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535-0001

Subject: MANDATORY DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW REQUEST
[Redacted] (PROJECT NUMBER NND 951025)

b6
b7C

Reference is made to your letter dated September 9, 1996, in which you requested a mandatory declassification review of 15 documents from the General Records of the Department of State.

Our review has determined that only one document contains information that continues to warrant classification at the "Confidential" level pursuant to Executive Order (EO) 12958, Section 3.4 (b) (6). The document (NND 951025-610) has been appropriately marked, with a date for declassification to be determined by the originating agency.

MAILED 56

R627873722
OCT 23 1997

~~SECRET~~ MATERIAL ATTACHED

THIS COMMUNICATION IS
UNCLASSIFIED UPON THE REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURES

6-ENCLOSURE

Dep. Dir. _____ FBI
Chief of Staff 1 - Mr. O'Brien, Room 6296
Off. of Gen. Counsel 1 - Mr. Kelso, Room 6712
Asst. Dir.: [Redacted] Room 6712
Crim. Inv. 1 - [Redacted] Room 6712
CJIS _____
Finance _____
Info. Res. _____ BLS/kls (6)
Insp. _____
Lab. _____
National Sec. _____
OPR _____
Personnel _____
Training _____
Off. of EEOA _____
Off. of Public & Cong. Affs. _____
Director's Office _____

FORWARDED TO MSU
BY JMK/PCW
DATE 10/21/97

MAIL ROOM ☐

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED BY Amc60296 Bce/PA 6/1/00
ON 3/31/04
918504

FBI/DOJ

~~SECRET~~

Dr. Marvin F. Russell
College Park, Maryland 20740-6001

The researcher may submit an appeal from any denial contained herein by writing to the Office of Information and Privacy, United States Department of Justice, Flag Building, Suite 570, Washington, D.C. 20530, within sixty (60) days from receipt of this letter. The envelope and the letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal" or "information Appeal."

Any questions with regard to this review may be directed to Supervisory Paralegal Specialist [redacted]
FTS [redacted]

b6
b7C
b2

Enclosures (15)

~~SECRET~~

National Archives at College Park



8601 Adelphi Road College Park, Maryland 20740-6001

SECRET

September 9, 1996

Mr. Kevin O'Brien
Chief, FOI/PA Branch
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Room 6296
10th & Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

Re: Requestor's Name: [REDACTED]
Project Number: NND 951025

b6
b7C

Dear Mr. O'Brien:

Under the terms of the Freedom of Information Act, [REDACTED] has requested access to a number of documents from the General Records of the Department of State which we believe may be of interest to your agency. Enclosed are copies of [REDACTED] request letter and of the items for your review for possible declassification. We are also coordinating pages 216-219, 489, 549, 590-597, and 610 with the Department of State.

-We request that the enclosed documents be reviewed only for national security information that falls under the (b)(1) exemption. Also, please specify the number of days in which the researcher, if necessary, may appeal your agency's decisions. We will notify the researcher that your agency's time limitations for an appeal will commence from the date of NARA's letter to the requestor.

Please send your review determinations, including all sanitization instructions, to this office and refer to our project number NND 951025. The National Archives will notify the researcher of your decision and of any appeal rights.

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/31/04 BY 60622/00 BLS/AG/ed

918504

Becomes UNCLASSIFIED Upon
Removal of Enclosures

SECRET

National Archives and Records Administration

ENCLOSURE

NP/PR 9-28-96 dh

62C-HQ-1038244-46

~~SECRET~~

If you have any questions regarding this case, please contact me on
(301) 713-6600 and cite our project number.

Sincerely,



DR. MARVIN F. RUSSELL
Chief, Civil Review Branch
Records Declassification Division

Enclosures

Becomes UNCLASSIFIED Upon
Removal of Enclosures

~~SECRET~~

8 August 1994

To whom it may concern,

I am requesting the
declassification (or whatever)
of the attached bundle
of documents under
the Freedom of Information
Act. I realize there are
quite a few & it
may take some time.

Please notify me if or
when they are available.

I also may be interested
in obtaining photocopies
rather than returning

to ^{8/8/94} ~~Received by~~ ^{8/22/94} ~~mailing to~~

Date Due

Thank ^{NN94-785} ~~Register~~ ^{JRC}

Decatur, GA 30030

b6
b7c

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/31/04 BY ^{9/8504} ~~Aue 60290 Bce/HB/ede~~

62C-HQ-1038244-46

ENCLOSURE

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



~~TOP SECRET~~

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Regraded ~~SECRET~~
Authority NND 951025
By MFK/cjm Date 9/11/96

DECLASSIFIED BY SP7 MAC/UP
ON 8-9-85

March 16, 1954

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
~~VIA LIAISON~~
UNDER SECRETARY

MAR 18 1954

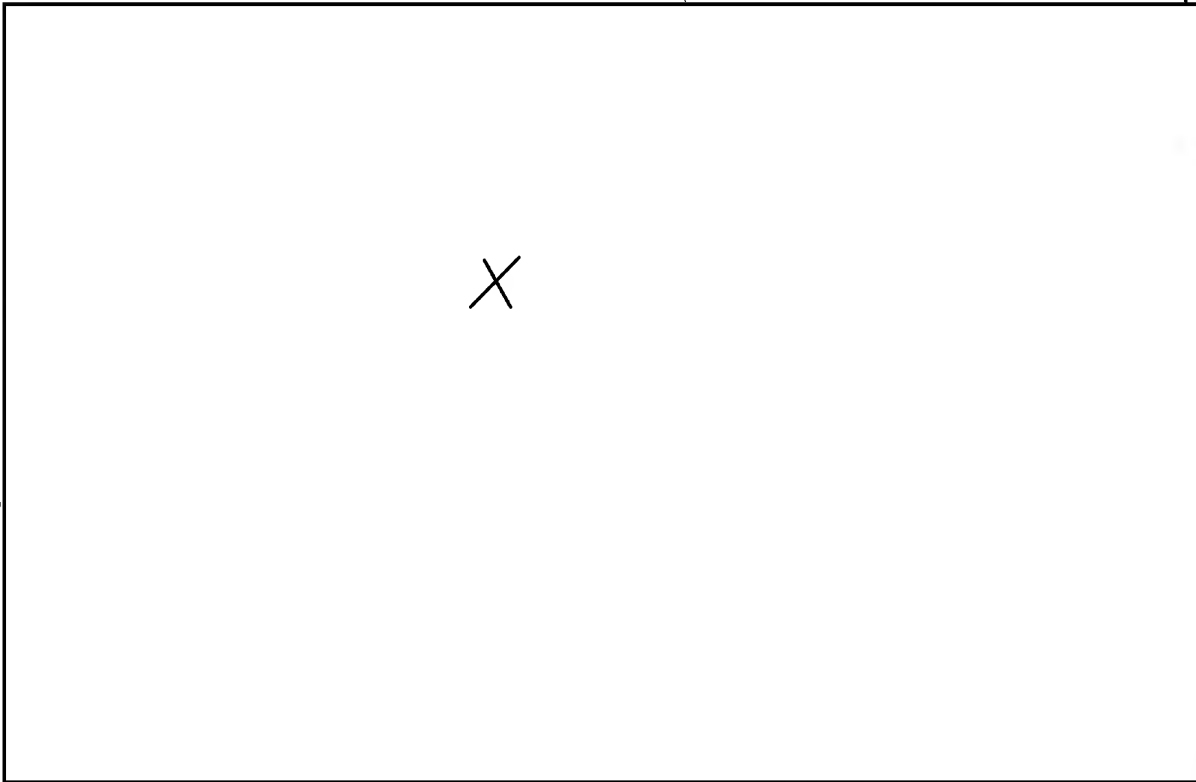
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-27-97 BY SP20lm/bb # NND 951025

General Walter Bedell Smith
Under Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear General Smith:



Sincerely yours,

Attachment

313227

ENCLOSURE

~~TOP SECRET~~

FILES

This Document Must Be Returned to
761.00/3-1654

b2
b7D
b6
b7C

SEP 13 1955

FILED

~~TOP SECRET~~

NND 951025 - 216

March 18, 1954

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have received via liaison your letter of March 16, 1954 and have examined its contents with great interest. Thank you for sending it to me.

Sincerely,



b6
b7C

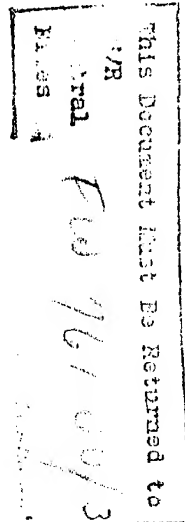
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Federal Bureau of
Investigation,
Washington 25, D. C.

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-27-97 BY SP2 alw/bld
#NND 951025

U:vee

CONFIDENTIAL

NND 951025 - 219



~~TOP SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : EE - Mr. Thurston

DATE: OCT 26 1954

FROM : *MR* SY - Mr. Clare

SUBJECT: Ministry of Internal Affairs, USSR


 Regraded SECRET
 Authority *NND 951025*
 By *MFR/cjm* Date *9/14/96*

The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, in a letter of October 14, 1954 to the Secretary, advised that the following information was furnished by an informant who has given reliable information in the past. It purports to represent statements made during September, 1954, by one of the top Soviet intelligence officials in Moscow who is believed to be connected with the Soviet Committee of State Security (KGB).

The Soviets will reorganize the entire "security army" (apparently the uniformed troops of the Ministry of Internal Affairs - MVD) because in the hands of the "wrong leader" it could ruin the present regime. Ninety or ninety-five per cent are considered to be very loyal revolutionists and they will be inserted as small units into the Red Army. They will be inserted as "political groups of battalions, regiments and divisions." The Red Army leaders are cooperating completely in this reorganization. A new type of "political commissar" will be created and the Soviets are looking for the proper personality to be the head of these units within the Army. A committee of five individuals has been created to handle this reorganization.

According to the Bureau, the informant was unable to obtain pertinent details or clarification of the above data and the accuracy of the statements made by the Soviet officials is not known.

The information transmitted herewith is for your confidential use only. No dissemination outside of the Department is authorized.

The Bureau has furnished the data to Rear Admiral Edwin T. Layton, Deputy Director for Intelligence, the Joint Staff, Joint Chiefs of Staff; Mr. Allen W. Dulles, [redacted] Major General Joseph F. Carroll, Director of Special Investigations, the Inspector General, USAF; Major General Arthur G. Trudeau, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army; Rear Admiral Carl F. Espe, Director of Naval Intelligence; Major General John A. Samford, Director of Intelligence, Department of the Air Force.

Anal *4* - ec - SCA - Mr. Cartwright
 DRS - Mr. Harvey
 Rev - SCA:SY:RDJohnson:dmp

Cat

251794

~~TOP SECRET~~
 FILED
 NOV 9 1954

NND 951025 - 489

 This Document Must Be Returned to
 761.00/10-2654

b2

761.00/10-2654

 7-2-97 61 SP2alm/3ls
 #NND 951025

~~SECRET~~

File

250

3
SY - Mr. Clare

December 27, 1954

EE - Mr. Thurston

Boris Ivan Nicolaevsky

In view of this office's rather extensive acquaintance with Mr. Nicolaevsky's political views by virtue of his activities in the American Committee for Liberation from Bolshevism, the following comment is submitted with a view to clarification of the statement made in the report by the FBI at Richmond dated November 23, 1954 to which reference is made in your memorandum of December 10.

The reference to Mr. Nicolaevsky's opposition "to any strong anti-Communist group" should be qualified to refer to any strong anti-Communist group within the Russian emigration which he feels would constitute effective opposition in a future liberated Russia to the Social Democratic ideas which Nicolaevsky himself professes. Nicolaevsky has a long record as a determined and articulate anti-Communist, and it is believed that it would be inaccurate to describe him as opposed "to any strong anti-Communist group" except within the political context suggested above.

761.00/12-2754

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-27-97 BY SP2 dny/62

*NND 951025

EUR:EE:FBStevens:dy
12/27/54

~~SECRET~~

NND 951025 -549

FH
Jic

July 16, 1953

MEMORANDUM OF TELEPHONE CALL

Mr. Armstrong, in a telephone conversation on another matter with [] inquired about the outcome, if any, of the case of the alleged brother of [] in Baltimore, discovered by the Times-Herald. Mr. Keay of the FBI was with [] at the time and promised to check into it.

b6
b7C

At 3 PM Mr. Keay telephoned Mr. Armstrong and reported that the FBI had investigated the case but had found so many discrepancies of fact, etc., that it was hardly possible to prove or disprove the story. No reference to it has appeared in the Times-Herald and seemingly the matter has been dropped.

E. Goodwin

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-2-97 BY SP2 aln/sls
NND 951025

761.13 / 17-1653

R:EJG

NND 951025 - 590

March 11, 1953

NOTES ON TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

Subject: Alleged Brother of

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-2-97 BY SP2 alw/sb
NND 951025

At 6 PM, Mr. Armstrong* telephoned Mr. David Sentner, Bureau Chief of the Hearst Newspapers in Washington (see previous memoranda, same subject), in answer to Mr. Sentner's phone call earlier in the afternoon. Mr. Armstrong told him that without definite authentication of the story at this time, the Department could not be in any way involved in it and could not give any advice to his client. He suggested that the FBI would be the agency best able to examine the evidence and try to dig up more information. Mr. Armstrong said he would be glad to have the FBI get in touch with Mr. Sentner, if he wished, and look at the material. Mr. Sentner agreed that this would be very good and said that he was on a close personal basis with the FBI. He said further that he had assumed the Department would probably feel that way, and asked if, without any official recording, the paper went ahead with the story, there would be any objection. He referred to the possibility that the Logan Act was involved. He went on to say that actually it isn't anybody's business if a newspaper wants to print such a story and wants to print the appeal. Mr. Armstrong said that he did not know and could not advise whether the Logan Act would or would not be applicable, but that Mr. Sentner was asking for an answer to the question that he had already been told the Department could not give him. Mr. Sentner then asked if the paper would be acting in a way which might be detrimental to our foreign policy if it went ahead, to which Mr. Armstrong replied that that would depend in the last analysis on the validity of the story.

Mr. Sentner said that there was no validation possible for the story, that the evidence is circumstantial; the paper's plan is to tell frankly that the man who says he is the brother of has no positive evidence, but that there are certain things which make him think it is possible. His evidence consists of coincidental dates, the fact that they came from the same town, that he has some pictures and correspondence with the family. There is a distinct possibility that the story is true, and if it were possible to validate the facts it would have far-reaching effects. The man would simply make an appeal to his brother for peace and cessation of the persecution of the Jews in the USSR. Mr. Sentner said this would be as far as he goes, and asked if the Department saw any potential harm in that, or if there would be any different answer if he went to General Smith, where they had begun, or was Mr. Armstrong reflecting the General's position? Mr. Armstrong said he was.

* After discussion with Mr. Matthews, Phillips (P) and Horsey (S/P)

NND 951025 - 591

Mr. Sentner then asked what the FBI could do for them. Mr. Armstrong suggested to him there may be other kinds of evidence the FBI can get at which the newspaper can't. Mr. Sentner agreed, and said further that the brother is perfectly willing to go through with the scheme if there is no objection from the State Department. Mr. Sentner asked if he couldn't tell the man that as far as he (Sentner) knew there wouldn't be any official objection. Mr. Armstrong told him again that he could not answer that and that it would have to be Mr. Sentner's own judgment as to whether they went ahead on the story or not.

Mr. Sentner then asked Mr. Armstrong to inform the FBI (Mr. Hoover or Mr. Nichols) that he would be in touch with them on this the next morning. Mr. Armstrong said he would inform the FBI of this through our regular channel. Mr. Sentner agreed that this was a very good solution.

Mr. Armstrong then called Mr. Ford of SY and, after summarizing the situation, asked him to inform the FBI. Mr. Ford said that he would be glad to do so.

R:EJG:WPA:ejg

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-2-97 BY SP20dm/BJ
#NND 951025

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY

Lon Michaels, Hoover

1. Dept cannot be
involved or give
advice in absence
of authenticity.

2. Think FBI is
the agency to ~~make~~
~~investigation~~ examine
evidence for credibility.
Will have them get
in touch.

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-2-97 BY SP2dlm/bk
#NND 951025

RES. 100-100000

March 10, 1953

MEMO OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

Mr. David Sentner, Washington Bureau Chief of the Hearst newspapers, telephoned Mr. Armstrong this afternoon in connection with the project on which he (Mr. Sentner) and William Randolph Hearst, Jr. are working, i.e., they have found a man who claims to a brother of [redacted]. The man now lives in the US, has a business, and has been out of USSR since approximately 1921. He says their father was a tailor and there were 9 children in the family. Mr. Sentner is trying to run down any information on [redacted] family name or very early history which might tie in with the above. The family is Jewish.

b6
b7C

Mr. Armstrong told Mr. Sentner that our information on Malenkov before the revolution is extremely scanty, but that he would check into it and let Mr. Sentner know.

DRS reported that they have not been able to dig up anything along the above line.

Mr. Armstrong has put in a call to Mr. Sentner to report that there is no further information on [redacted] background.

R:EGoodwin

RES. 100-100000

NND 951025 - 594

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-2-97 BY SP2dlw/blw

#HND 951025

March 11, 1953

MEMORANDUM

Subject: Alleged brother of [redacted]

b6
b7C

William Randolph Hearst, Jr., got in touch with Mr. Armstrong at the request of General Smith and reported the following story:

A Hearst correspondent in Baltimore has turned up a man of Jewish faith who claims to be the brother of [redacted]. The nature of the evidence so far developed is circumstantial but includes (a) a picture of the whole family of nine children including one child whom he claims is Georgi, and (b) correspondence with other members of the family which bear on the subject. The man claims that the children were all born in Poland but were moved to Orenburg at a young age. He claims further that he last saw Georgi in about 1917 and that he himself came to the US about 1921. Apparently there is some other circumstantial evidence.

As yet the Department has been unable to dig up any evidence which would help to corroborate the story. [redacted] original name, for instance, is not known.

The Hearst people have now apparently developed with the man a plan whereby he would send a message to Malenkov claiming brotherhood and urging [redacted] to seek peace and specifically urging him to have the USSR stop persecuting the Jews. Mr. Sentner, who is acting for W. R. Hearst, has now approached R requesting the Department's views on such a move, indicating among other things, that the man is reluctant to go ahead with them unless he has the assurance that the Department is not averse. Sentner points out that when the Hearst correspondent first approached the man in Baltimore, he called in his Rabbi for counsel. Subsequently the Rabbi has called "over 100" other Rabbis in the region on the proposed message to [redacted] and "they all agree it would be a good thing." Sentner is concerned at this because he now anticipates a leak, probably garbled, through the Rabbis.

Sentner specifically asks the Department: (a) its views (presumably on the basis that if the Department requested, they would drop the message to [redacted] angle); (b) any assurance the Department would like to give the man that such a message would not interfere with our foreign policy, and (c) any desire to interview the man himself for either intelligence purposes or to influence the type and method of sending the message to [redacted]

Fisher Howe
Deputy

R:FH:ejg

NND 951025 - 595

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-2-97 BY SP2 dlm/bls
#NND 951025

P.A.:-- In the absence of the ability to authenticate the story at this time, the Department can't be in any way involved in it now. We cannot even give advice to ~~to~~ your client, but it occurs to us that the agency best able to examine the evidence, test the credibility, try to dig up anything more for you is the FBI. We would be glad to have them get in touch with you and look at the stuff...

Sentner: That would be very good. We are all on/^aclose personal relationship with them. I think it would be good to do that. We assumed you would feel that way and I thought without any official recording if we went ahead there wouldn't be any official objection. You know you have the Logan Act involved here.

P.A.: What's that?

Sentner: (Explained it) I would say that it isn't anybody's business if the newspaper wants to print ^{an}a story and wants to print ^{an}an appeal. Do you?

P.A.: Well, I just can't give you an answer.

Sentner: Are we running into any policy which might be detrimental to our foreign policy?

P.A.: That will depend in the last analysis on the validity of the story.

Sentner: Well, there's no validation to this. Our plan is to frankly tell that he has no evidence, but there ~~is~~ are certain things that make him think it is possible. He has no specific evidence other than coincidental dates and, of course, that he came from the same town,

has pictures, etc.; - there is a distinct possibility. If we could validate that, it would far-reaching...

P.A.: It would be a miracle.~~if~~

Sentner: He makes an appeal for peace and cessation of the persecution of the Jews. That is as far as he goes. That doesn't seem to be of any potential harm, does it? Would there be any different approach if we went to the General, where we started? In other words, you are reflecting his position?

P.A.: Yes.

Sentner: If we go to the FBI, what can they do for us?

P.A.: There may be kinds of evidence ~~to which~~ ^{they} ~~you~~ can get at which we can't.

Sentner: Yes. Now the other thing is this man says he is perfectly willing to go in the form I told you if there is no objection from the State Department, and that you cannot give me, except I can tell him ~~that~~ as far as I know officially we won't be interfered with.

P.A.: That will have to be your own judgment. You will have to make that decision yourself.

Sentner: Suppose you inform the FBI that I will get in touch with them in connection with this tomorrow. They know me very well. Tell J. Edgar or Lou Nichols that I will be coming to them.

P.A.: I will inform them through our regular channel of this.

Sentner: I think that is a very good solution.

(END)

(NOTE: P.A. informed SY Ford of above, who said he would inform FBI)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ SECURITY INFORMATION

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : EE - Mr. Walworth Barbour

DATE: March 25, 1953

FROM : SY - John W. Ford

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] (C)

b1

His operation
is finished.This Document Must Be Returned to
DC/R 761.52/3-2553
Central
Files

We have on file in SY certain pertinent information in this regard. In addition, I understand that EE has a special file in which cases of this type are maintained. In order that we might be able to comply completely with the Bureau's request, it is desired that an SY officer be allowed to summarize the information desired, if possible, with the assistance of a designated officer of EE.

I would appreciate your calling me as to the arrangements which might be worked out on this project.

7-2-97
FBI INFO.
CLASSIFIED BY SP2dm/bs
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6
#NND 951025

DC/R	
Ann	41
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DATE: 4-10-2004 AUC
FBI INFO. CLASSIFIED BY 60290/BCE/AG/edc
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3.3(6) 4-10-2029
918504

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ SECURITY INFORMATION

MAY 1 1953

FILED

NND 951025 - 610



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C. 20535

REGISTERED RETURN RECEIPT

Date: October 22, 1997

To: National Archives and Records Administration
8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, Maryland 20740-6001
Chief, General Archives Review Branch
Records Declassification Division

Attention: Marvin F. Russell

From: J. Kevin O'Brien, Chief
Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOI/PA) Section
Federal Bureau of Investigation
J. Edgar Hoover Building
935 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535-0001

Subject: MANDATORY DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW REQUEST
[Redacted] (NND 941585)

b6
b7C

Reference is made to your letter, dated January 26, 1994, in which you requested a review of a one page document dated September 24, 1942.

Our review of the document has determined that the information no longer warrant classification pursuant to Executive Order 12958.

We are returning the document to you.

Any questions with regard to this review may be directed to Supervisory Paralegal Specialist [Redacted]

Enclosure
ENCLOSURE

Dep. Dir. _____
Chief of Staff 1-Mr. O'Brien, Room 6296
Off. of Gen. Counsel 1-Mr. Kelso, Room 6712
Asst. Dir.: [Redacted] Room 6712
Crim. Inv. 1 [Redacted] Room 6712
CJIS _____
Finance _____
Info. Res. MB/tnf (6)
Insp. _____
Lab. _____
National Sec. _____
Personnel _____
Training _____
Off. of EEOA _____
Off. of Public & Cong. Affs. _____
Director's Office _____

MAIL ROOM ☐

MAILED 56

R627873711
OCT 23 1997

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/31/04 BY 60290 Bcl/n6/af
FBI/DOJ

913504

WITH ATTACHED ENCLOSURES

National Archives

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



Washington, DC 20409

January 26, 1994

Mr. J. Kevin O'Brien
Chief, FOI/PA Branch
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Room 6296
10th & Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20535

Dear Mr. O'Brien:

Under the terms of the Freedom of Information Act, [redacted] has requested access to certain documents from RG 319, Records of the United States Army Staff, Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (G-2), Project Decimal File, 1951-52. Enclosed is a copy of her letter and a copy of one document with our control number 6.

b6
b7C

We request a determination concerning the declassification of information in the document that is of interest to your agency. If any information requires continued protection, we request that you provide sanitization instructions.

Please return the copy of the document with your reply and refer to our project number NND 941585. NARA will inform [redacted] of your determination and of any appeal rights that she may have. If you have any questions concerning this request please call either [redacted] of my staff at [redacted]

Sincerely,

MARVIN F. RUSSELL
Chief, General Archives Review Branch
Records Declassification Division

Enclosures

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/31/04 BY Amc 60290PCE/HG/dlc
918 504

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

National Archives and Records Administration

REMOVED UNCLASSIFIED
WHEN SEPARATED FROM
CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURES

62-1101-1038244-47

4
2034

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: SEP 24 1942

To: Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: Publications in Uruguay excluding Montevideo

As of possible interest to you, there is attached hereto a memorandum setting forth a list of the newspaper publications in the various departments of Uruguay excluding the city of Montevideo. The publications are listed by name, publisher, city in which published, frequency of issue, and political affiliation. The material was secured from a reliable confidential source who advised that the list was compiled by the American Association of Uruguay from a review of the publications and from information obtained from members of democratic societies in the various departments.

This information is being furnished to the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and to the Office of Exports.

Enclosure

CC - Director, Naval Intelligence
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

CC - Brigadier General Hayes A. Kroner
Chief, Military Intelligence Service
War Department, Washington, D.C.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4-BJA-KLB
ON 9-17-97

NND 941585

RECEIVED

SEP 25 1942

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Enc. Relained in River Plate
10/19/42

NND 941585 6

January 3rd, 1994

Suitland Reference Branch
National Archives
Washington D.C., 20409

b6
b7C

Under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, I request the following documents for review:

RG 84 MEXICO Mexico City Embassy
Classified General Records (1950-1952)

Declassified NND 832452 Box 7 Documents withdrawn:

Tab A 1/3/C 350-Guadalajara, letter, August 29, 1951. From Johnson to O'Dwyer

Tab B 1/3/C 350-Guadalajara, letter, July 26, 1951. From Johnson to O'Dwyer

Tab I 1/4/C Desp. 1313, Nov. 17, 1950. From Mexico to State

Tab IA 1/4/C letter, Nov. 2, 1950. From Johnson to Thurston

Declassified NND 832452 Box 9 Documents withdrawn:

Tab # 3 1/6/C 350-México Desp. 1074, Nov. 14, 1952. From Mexico to State

Tab # 5 1/3/C 350-México letter, October 13, 1952. From Gowen to Rubottom

Tab # 6 1/2/C 350-México Desp. 825, October 7, 1952. From Mexico to State

Tab # 8 1/5/C Desp. 44, July 16, 1952. From Mexico to State

Tab # 9 1/1/C 350-México Airgram-1, July 1, 1952. From State to Mexico

Tab # 10 Telegram, May 9, 1952. From Monterrey to Mexico

Tab # 12 Letter, April 29, 1952. From Culbertson to Miller Jr.

Tab # 19 1/1/C 350-Monterrey Tel UNN, June 17, 1952. From Monterrey to México

Tab # 20 1/3/C 350-Monterrey letter, Feb 1, 1952. From Mokma to O'Dwyer

③ RG 319/ Entry 47 Mexico, 1951-1952

File designation: 200.6 Mex 1-1-51-1952

Date: 6-25-51

From: American Embassy, Mexico City

To: Department of State

My name and mailing address is:

② 

b6
b7C

Mexico

011(525)6590031

1-11

1-26

NN94-55-18

on this envelope ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/31/04 BY AUC 60290 BCE/AG/elc
918504



ENCLOSURE

62-Hq-1038244-47

Office Memorandum • ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : U - Mr. Chase
FROM : SY - Jack D. Nease *JDN*
SUBJECT: Julius Rosenberg

57 D688
80728
7P
DATE: August 8, 1950

Per your request, I am attaching a report dated August 8, 1950 concerning the subject which has been received from the FBI.

Attachment.

UNDER SECRETARY'S OFFICE

AUG 9 1950
4

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/9/98 BY 9803/RDD/BCE/SL
NND 911814

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

August 2, 1950

JULIUS ROSENBERG

UNDER SECRETARY'S OFFICE

AUG 3 1950
4

ARREST

Julius Rosenberg was arrested by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on the evening of July 17, 1950, in New York City. On arraignment before Federal Judge John F. X. McGohey, he was charged with espionage conspiracy in violation of Section 34, Title 50, United States Code.

BACKGROUND

Julius Rosenberg was born May 12, 1918, in New York City, the son of Harry and Sophie Rosenberg, both born in Poland. He graduated from the College of the City of New York in February, 1939, receiving a B.S. Degree in Electrical Engineering. He also claims to have attended courses at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and at the Guggenheim Aeronautical School, New York University. He married Ethel Greenglass on June 18, 1939, and has two sons, Michael Allen, age 7, and Robert Harry, age 3. His wife, Ethel, is the sister of David Greenglass who was arrested on June 16, 1950, for conspiring with Harry Gold and Anatoli A. Yakovlev in violation of Section 34, Title 50, United States Code.

Julius Rosenberg was employed by the War Department, Signal Supply Office, New York General Depot, Brooklyn, New York, beginning on September 3, 1940, as a Junior Engineer, Radio. On October 14, 1941, he was transferred to the Signal Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was promoted to Assistant Engineer, Inspection, on January 1, 1942, and on January 13, 1942, was transferred to the Newark Signal Corps Inspection District of the Philadelphia Signal Corps Procurement District, Newark, New Jersey. He was again transferred on October 4, 1942, to the Newark Signal Corps Inspection Zone, Newark, New Jersey, and on February 16, 1943, was promoted to Associate Engineer, Inspection. As of February 9, 1945, he was suspended indefinitely pending a decision by the Secretary of War on the recommendation of his commanding officer for removal by the demands of national security on the basis of information indicating Communist Party membership. His employment by the Signal Corps was terminated as of March 26, 1945. Prior to the above employment, Rosenberg worked for various firms in the New York City area and for his father-in-law, Barnett Greenglass. He has reported that he worked for Barnett Greenglass from 1936 to 1938 as a part-time draftsman, machinist and junior engineer. Subsequent to his release from the Signal Corps Rosenberg has principally engaged in

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

his own businesses under the trade names of the G and R Engineering Company and the Pitt Machine Products, Inc., 370 East Houston Street, New York City. He was also employed for some months in 1945 by the Emerson Radio and Phonograph Company, New York City. At the time of his arrest Rosenberg was residing at 10 Monroe Street, New York City.

ESPIONAGE

David Greenglass has stated that in 1944 his wife, Ethel, at the request of Julius Rosenberg, traveled to Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he, David, was then residing in connection with his employment at Los Alamos. Further, and also at Rosenberg's request, she asked David to provide information concerning the atomic bomb. This, David Greenglass said, he agreed to do. Subsequently, in January, 1945, Greenglass, while on furlough in New York City, contacted Julius Rosenberg. On that occasion Rosenberg described to Greenglass the "naval type" bomb which was, Greenglass later learned, used at Hiroshima. Greenglass stated that he provided Rosenberg, during this meeting, with the names of personnel at Los Alamos whom he, David, believed were ideologically suited for recruitment to furnish information to the Russians.

In June, 1945, David Greenglass was contacted by Harry Gold in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Gold identified himself by his possession of a half of a Jello box top, the connecting piece of which was in Greenglass' possession. David Greenglass has stated that the box top originally came from Julius Rosenberg, and the latter cut it in half, gave one half to either him, David, or his wife Ruth, and retained the other half. Rosenberg told him that the person who would contact him for information would present the other half of the cover, which Gold did. Greenglass said he provided Gold with information concerning the Los Alamos project, the names of individuals working there, and a sketch of a high explosive lens mold, or something of that type.

In the Fall of 1945 Greenglass was in New York City on furlough, at which time he saw Julius Rosenberg. On this occasion he provided Rosenberg with considerable technical data concerning the construction of an atom bomb. He also believes that he gave Rosenberg some sketches having to do with a part of the bomb. Greenglass does not recall if Rosenberg looked at this information, nor does he know what disposition Rosenberg made of it. During this meeting Rosenberg requested Greenglass to remain at Los Alamos following his discharge from the Army, but Greenglass stated he refused.

-2-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

David Greenglass was discharged from the Army on February 28, 1946, and from that time until September, 1949, was associated with Rosenberg in the G and R Engineering Company, and the Pitt Machine Products, Inc. Greenglass said that when Klaus Fuchs was arrested in England, Rosenberg told him, Greenglass, to leave the country but he refused. On the arrest of Harry Gold, Rosenberg pointed out to Greenglass that Gold was the person who contacted him in Albuquerque. Rosenberg told Greenglass that he must get out of the country. To this end he gave Greenglass five hundred dollars, which sum Greenglass said was not enough. Later, on May 28, 1950, Rosenberg gave Greenglass four thousand dollars in twenty-dollar bills. He told Greenglass to leave the country, taking his wife and children with him. He also provided Greenglass with certain instructions as to how he should travel. Rosenberg indicated to Greenglass that more important people than he, Greenglass, had already left the United States, and he, Rosenberg, intended leaving. Greenglass said that he indicated to Rosenberg that he would leave, but actually he and his wife planned to go to the mountains in New York State until Rosenberg left, and then return to New York City. Greenglass assumed that Rosenberg had been unable to effect his departure from the United States due to his being under surveillance by the FBI.

Ruth Greenglass has stated that Julius Rosenberg, prior to requesting her to approach her husband, David, for information, pointed out to her that he, Julius, and his wife Ethel, had discontinued their open affiliations with the Communist Party. Julius also told her that he always wanted to do more than merely be a Communist Party member, and that he had searched for two years to contact the "Russian underground" in order to do the work for which he felt he was "slated."

-3-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FORM DS-10 2-10-47	DEPARTMENT OF STATE	DATE 6-30-50
REFERENCE SLIP		
TO: U - Mr. Arneson		
<input type="checkbox"/> ADVISE <input type="checkbox"/> APPROVE & RETURN <input type="checkbox"/> AS YOU REQUESTED <input type="checkbox"/> ATTACH FILE <input type="checkbox"/> ATTENTION <input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT & RETURN <input type="checkbox"/> CONSIDER <input type="checkbox"/> COPYING <input type="checkbox"/> CORRECT <input type="checkbox"/> FILE <input type="checkbox"/> FOLLOW-UP <input type="checkbox"/> FOR YOUR INFORMATION <input type="checkbox"/> HOLD <input type="checkbox"/> INITIALS NEEDED <input type="checkbox"/> INSTRUCT <input type="checkbox"/> INVESTIGATE & REPORT <input type="checkbox"/> JUSTIFY <input type="checkbox"/> KEEP ME ADVISED <input type="checkbox"/> LEGAL MATTER <input type="checkbox"/> MEMO REQUIRED <input type="checkbox"/> NOT INTERESTED <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE & DESTROY <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE & FILE	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE & FORWARD <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE & RETURN <input type="checkbox"/> PER TELEPHONE TALK <input type="checkbox"/> PREVIOUS CORRESPOND. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIORITY ACTION <input type="checkbox"/> RECONSIDER <input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMEND ACTION <input type="checkbox"/> RECORD <input type="checkbox"/> REPLY <input type="checkbox"/> RETURN TO SENDER <input type="checkbox"/> REWRITE <input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME <input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE REQUIRED <input type="checkbox"/> TAKE ACTION <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSFER <input type="checkbox"/> TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> VERIFY <input type="checkbox"/> REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF	
REMARKS:		
<p>As of possible interest, there is attached a memorandum dated June 27, 1950, from the FBI concerning the espionage activity of David Greenglass.</p> <p>Attachments UNDER SECRETARY'S OFFICE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">JUN 30 1950</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CONFIDENTIAL</p> <p>FROM SY: Jack D. Neal</p>		

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/9/98 BY 9803/RDD/BCE/PL
NND 911814



57 D688
107 28
75 Intelligence
to J. Edgar Hoover
J. Edgar Hoover
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

CONFIDENTIAL
VIA LIAISON

Date: June 27, 1950
To: Mr. Jack D. Neal
Associate Chief
Division of Security
State Department
515 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Subject: DAVID GREENGLASS
ESPIONAGE - R

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JUN 29 1950

DIVISION OF SECURITY

UNDER SECRETARY'S OFFICE

JUN 30 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/9/98 BY 9803/204/007/PL
NND 911814

It is believed that you will be interested in the details of the admitted espionage activity on the part of David Greenglass who was, as you know, arrested on June 16, 1950, for conspiring with Harry Gold and Anatoli A. Yakovlev in violation of Section 34, Title 50, U. S. Code. Greenglass was arraigned before a United States Commissioner in the Southern District of New York and bail was set at \$100,000. Greenglass is to be removed to New Mexico, which is the district where venue will lie.

Harry Gold has executed a signed statement concerning his contacts with Greenglass. He has advised that in about May of 1945 he met his superior, "John," (Anatoli A. Yakovlev) in a bar on Third Avenue in New York City for the purpose of discussing plans for his departure in June of 1945 for Santa Fe, New Mexico, to meet Fuchs. During this meeting "John" supplied him with the name and address of an individual whom Gold has identified as Greenglass and instructed Gold to contact this person in Albuquerque, New Mexico. "John" also gave Gold an envelope containing about \$500 and instructed that this money be given to Greenglass.

Gold states that he left Philadelphia in June of 1945 and went to Albuquerque and from there to Santa Fe, where he contacted Fuchs and on his return to Albuquerque, which he believed was on a Sunday, he contacted Greenglass, learned that Greenglass was in the United States Army and believes that he was a Technician 5th Grade. Gold states that he, Gold, used the name Frank Kessler or Frank Martin in making this contact. Gold left Greenglass' house and later in the afternoon returned, at which time he received from Greenglass an envelope

containing three to five pages of written information and possibly one sketch. Gold believes that this information was a description of the area in Los Alamos, New Mexico, where Greenglass worked. He also believes that there may have been a sketch of some structural equipment or of a machine. Gold judged from what Greenglass said that he worked at Los Alamos as a draftsman, a machinist or an electrician in the Physics Laboratory. During the conversation with Greenglass Gold made tentative arrangements for a second meeting to occur in New York City during a furlough which Greenglass expected at Christmas, 1945. This meeting, according to Gold, never took place. Gold also states that he met Mrs. Ruth Greenglass in Albuquerque.

Greenglass in a signed statement executed on June 16, 1950, admitted that on about November 29, 1944, his wife Ruth arrived in New Mexico from New York City and told him that Julius Rosenberg, Greenglass' brother-in-law, had asked if he would give information on the atom bomb because of the war with Germany and Japan and the fact that Soviet Russia was fighting the enemy and was entitled to the information. On this basis Greenglass agreed to give whatever information which came in his possession as a result of his employment at the Los Alamos Atomic Energy Project.

Greenglass stated that he believes that in about March of 1945 a man whom he identifies as Harry Gold came to his residence at 209 North High Street, Albuquerque, New Mexico, and had with him a torn or cut piece of paper which fitted a torn piece of paper card which had been furnished to Greenglass as a means of identifying the person who would contact him for information. Greenglass was not able to recall whether he received his half of the piece of paper from his wife, Ruth, or whether it had been given to him by Julius Rosenberg while Greenglass was in New York City on furlough between about December 20, 1944, and January 20, 1945. During the meeting Gold furnished to Greenglass an envelope containing \$500. In return Greenglass admits he furnished to Gold information concerning the Los Alamos project, a list of names of persons who were working at Los Alamos and also a sketch of a high-explosive lens mold or something of that type. This, according to Greenglass, was part of an experiment to study implosion effects on a steel tube in an effort to determine the effect it would have on uranium, particularly with respect to determining whether the critical mass of uranium would explode before detonation. Included in the report furnished by Greenglass to Gold was information concerning the fact that Oppenheimer and Kistiakowski were working at Los Alamos.

Investigation has reflected that David Greenglass was born March 3, 1922, in New York City. From February to June, 1940, he attended the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, studying mechanical engineering, but did not graduate. He attended the Pratt Institute of Science during the terms ending June 14, 1948, and October 14, 1948, studying mechanical designing. Army records reflect that Greenglass was inducted into the United States Army on April 5, 1943. During July, 1944, he was transferred to the First Provisional Special Engineer Detachment Unit, Manhattan District, Oak Ridge, Tennessee. He departed from Oak Ridge on August 2, 1944, and joined the Second Provisional SED Unit at Santa Fe on August 5, 1944. On February 28, 1946, he was transferred from Santa Fe to the Separation Center at Fort Bliss, Texas, and was discharged on February 29, 1946. The records at Los Alamos reflect that David Greenglass, T-4, was assigned to Group E (implosion experiment) in August, 1944, under G. B. Kistiakowski. He worked in Group E-5 in August, 1944, on "Study of Symmetry of Collapse and Future Methods for its Improvement." He was transferred to Group X-1 under group leader N. E. Bradbury in September, 1944, working on implosion research. In about December, 1944, or January, 1945, Greenglass was working in Group X-4 under E. A. Long and J. W. Stout. This group was charged with engineering of molds for high-explosives, research on sintered and plastic bonded explosives and other miscellaneous services for X Division.

You are requested to make no dissemination of the information contained in this memorandum.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO U/A - Mr. R. Gordon Arneson
FROM SY - Mr. D.L. Nicholson *DL*
SUBJECT: Anthony LOVELESS

DATE: Oct. 27, 1950

This will confirm the telephone conversation of October 25, 1950 between yourself and Mr. Walter E. Jessop of this Division regarding subject.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation through usual liaison channels advised informally that Mr. Anthony Loveless, a British subject, employed as a research scientist by Chester Beatty Research Institute, Royal Cancer Hospital, London, England, visited the United States from August 27, 1950 to September 15, 1950 to attend the Congress of Cell Biology at Yale University.

The Bureau believes that Loveless has been used on Atomic research.

The Bureau has information from a very confidential and reliable source that Loveless is a member of the Communist Party in England.

The Bureau has also furnished the above information to [REDACTED]

b2

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/7/98 BY 9803 RDD/GCC/ML
NND 911814

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE

OCT 30 1950
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CON:SY:WEJessop:hds

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

March 7, 1946

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable James F. Byrnes
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 9113/EDM/HCE/94

ON 2/9/98

NND 911814

My dear Mr. Secretary:

For your personal and confidential information I am enclosing one copy each of two strictly confidential memoranda dated March 5, 1946, and entitled respectively, "The Comintern Apparatus," and "Communist Infiltration of Radiation Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, California." The latter memorandum reflects information developed as a result of the investigation of Communist and Soviet attempts to obtain by espionage highly secret technological and other data concerning the atom bomb and related matters, and of necessity this memorandum sets out certain information which was developed by the Manhattan Engineer District inasmuch as the direct responsibility for the security of the atom bomb project with regard to the employees of the project rested with the Counterintelligence Corps of the Manhattan Engineer District.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

NND 911814 -16

March 5, 1946

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF RADIATION
LABORATORY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA.

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803/ROD/BCE/jal
ON 2/9/98 NAID 911814

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March 5, 1946

DECLASSIFIED BY 9813/RDD/BCE/42
ON 2/9/98 NND 911814

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF RADIATION
LABORATORY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA.

INTRODUCTION

Set out below in this memorandum is a summary of the investigative activity of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with Soviet and Communist attempts to obtain information regarding the atom bomb which was developed jointly by the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and Canada, with the principal laboratory and production facilities being located in the United States.

It has been reported that Soviet interest in experimentation regarding atomic fission being conducted in the United States dates from 1942. It is definitely known, however, on the basis of investigation that espionage agents of the Soviet Union have been actively engaged in attempts to obtain information regarding this scientific project since at least March of 1943. The exact degree of the success of Soviet Intelligence in obtaining through espionage restricted data concerning the atom bomb is not at the present time definitely known. It is known, however, that Soviet agents obtained preliminary theoretical data concerning the project at the University of California, Berkeley, California, in March of 1943.

It is known that additional information was obtained by Soviet agents concerning the Hanford Engineer Works, Richland, Washington, and the joint interest of Americans, Canadians and British in the project in July of 1944. It is strongly indicated also that information regarding the experimentation being conducted in connection with atomic fission at the Metallurgical Laboratory at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, was obtained by a Soviet agent in September, 1944. In the Fall of 1944 and apparently continuing until after the actual use of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan, a Soviet agent attached to the atom bomb project in Canada reportedly furnished representatives of the Intelligence Department of the Red Army with information regarding processes developed in connection with uranium piles and, further, with specimens of uranium isotopes to be transmitted to Moscow.

WKH/dm

Subsequent to the use of the atomic bomb against Japan instructions reportedly were issued from Moscow to Soviet Intelligence representatives to obtain immediately the technological processes of the atom bomb. These instructions were reliably reported to have been supplemented by further instructions to Soviet espionage agents abroad that the atom bomb was the No. 1 priority objective of Soviet espionage and that complete data concerning it must be obtained by the end of 1945.

At the present time Soviet efforts to obtain complete data concerning the atom bomb and related matters have assumed a three-fold character. At the highest level, in the United Nations Security Council, it has been reliably reported in the press that the head of the Atomic Energy Committee will be Dmitri Manuilski, United Nations delegate from the Ukrainian SSR and for many years a leader of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

On a national scale in the United States the Communist Party, USA various Communist-controlled and dominated groups and numerous pro-Soviet and pro-Communist individuals have been busily engaged for months in a press and related publicity and pressure campaign aimed at so influencing officials of the United States Government that all pertinent data concerning the atom bomb will be given to the Soviet Union. The Communist and Soviet campaign in this regard has made extensive utilization of the fact that a number of scientists, apparently not members of the Communist Party, are strongly advocating the immediate relaxation of security measures with regard to the dissemination of information concerning atomic energy.

The third line of attack is, of course, with outright operational espionage by the Soviet Intelligence services, ranging from the individual espionage agents of the Soviet Union to such organizations as the International Technical Exchange, a Communist organization of scientists and technologists, which apparently has as its fundamental and primary purpose the obtaining and transmittal to the Soviet Union of technical, scientific and industrial information.

At the present time the majority of the top ranking scientists who conducted the actual experimentation resulting in the development of the atomic bomb have left the employment of the United States Government. In addition, a large number of the lesser scientists and technicians have also left Government employment and are now either engaged in private industry or employed by various educational institutions, there being no present effective restraints on their discussions and contacts. Reportedly, also, the Counter-Intelligence Corps of the Manhattan Engineer District, U. S. Army Engineers, which has been responsible not only for the physical security and protection of the atom bomb project but also for the investigation of the activities of suspects employed on the project, has

suffered seriously since V-J Day from reductions in personnel due to the rapid demobilization of the Army of the United States.

Until such time as the Soviet Union by espionage, experimentation or other methods receives full, complete and current data regarding experimentation concerning and utilization of atomic energy, it appears obvious that the danger of Soviet espionage directed at obtaining such data will continue and that Soviet espionage activities will be both intensive and widespread.

THE DSM PROJECT

Beginning in 1940 there has reportedly been some exchange of information between the National Defense Research Committee, established by former President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and the scientists of the British Government regarding the use of uranium for atomic energy, with particular regard to the possibilities and probabilities of the utilization of atomic energy in the manufacture of an atom bomb.

Large scale experimentation in this connection was reportedly embarked on by the Office of Scientific Research and Development in December, 1941, after it was realized that the Third German Reich was actively engaged in such research and experimentation. By the summer of 1942 the Office of Scientific Research and Development recommended to the President that the Army be brought in for construction of full scale plants for the production of components of the atomic bomb.

In the summer of 1942 the United States Army through the Corps of Engineers was given charge of procurement and engineering phases of the project. The Manhattan Engineer District was organized for this purpose. In May, 1943, the entire project was turned over to the Manhattan Engineer District which was headed by Brigadier General, now Major General, Leslie R. Groves.

The principal research centers of the DSM (Development of Substitute Materials) Project were at the Metallurgical Laboratory at the University of Chicago, at Columbia University, New York City, at the Radiation Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, California and at Los Alamos, New Mexico. The production sites for the project were at the Clinton Engineer Works, Oak Ridge, Tennessee and the Hanford Engineer Works, near Richland, Washington.

FBI ENTRY INTO THE CASE

Through intensive investigation being conducted in 1943 by the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning the activities of the Communist Party, USA

in the San Francisco area and particularly through the investigation of Steve Nelson, who in 1943 was a National Committeeman of the Communist Party residing in Oakland, California, it was determined that one of Nelson's contacts was Julius Robert Oppenheimer, an outstanding physicist in the Research Department of the Radiation Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, California. Oppenheimer in February, 1943, was known to be engaged in some highly important research relating to the war effort.

Through this investigation further it was learned that Giovanni Rossi Lomanitz, also an employee of the Radiation Laboratory, was in contact with Steve Nelson. It is known that upon one occasion Lomanitz requested Nelson's permission to go into the open with his Communist Party activities and to secure employment in the shipyards in the San Francisco Bay area. Nelson reportedly advised Lomanitz that the research work at the Radiation Laboratory was just as important as open Party work and that it was important for the Communist Party "to have knowledge of these discoveries for research developments."

Further investigation indicated the existence of a considerable number of Communist Party members and sympathizers among the employees of the Radiation Laboratory. It was also determined that the War Department had a definite interest in the experimentation being conducted there. On March 6, 1943 the above information was furnished to the Military Intelligence Service and the Federal Bureau of Investigation was requested to discontinue direct investigation of Oppenheimer, who was employed on the project, but to continue the investigation of his associates.

BACKGROUND OF STEVE NELSON

Steve Nelson was in 1943 and is at the present time a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA. He is also at the present time a member of the National Board, the controlling power of the Communist Party, and as such must reside at the present in New York. In 1943, however, as above noted, he was living in Oakland, California.

Nelson has used the aliases: Stephen Mesarosh, Steve J. Mesarosh, Joseph Fleisbinger, Louis Evans and "Hugo." Nelson is known to have used the name "Hugo" as a cover name in making contacts with the Consulate of the USSR in San Francisco, California.

According to Immigration and Naturalization records, Steve Nelson was born in 1903 in Yugoslavia of Jewish parents and illegally entered the United States at the Port of New York on June 14, 1920 under the name Joseph Fleischinger. This illegal and fraudulent entry was legalized by order of the Immigration Service on November 21, 1922 and Nelson became an American citizen by naturalization at Detroit, Michigan on November 26, 1928.

According to Steve Nelson's own statements, he performed espionage work for the Soviet Union in Europe in 1931 and 1932. According to Passport Records, Nelson applied for a United States passport in August, 1931, at which time he wilfully furnished fictitious information in his application to the effect that he was born in Rankin, Pennsylvania. In July, 1933, Nelson requested a two-year renewal of his passport from the American Consul at Vienna, Austria, at which time he stated that he had resided in Russia from September, 1931 to May, 1933, and that he had resided in Germany, Switzerland and Austria from May to July, 1933.

Nelson claims that he was in China for three months in 1933 working for the Communist International in Shanghai and that one of his co-workers during that period was Arthur Ewert, a well known Comintern agent who used the alias in Comintern work of Harry Berger and who is presently in prison in Brazil as a result of his part in the abortive Brazilian Communist Revolution of 1935.

The exact date of Nelson's return to the United States is not known, but in 1934 he contributed an article to "The Party Organizer," an official organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States. During the period of the Civil War in Spain the Communist press in the United States afforded considerable publicity to the fact that Nelson had gone to Spain and had risen to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the International Brigades of the Loyalist Army. Upon his return from Spain late in 1937, Nelson became active in the affairs of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and in the American League for Peace and Democracy, both Communist front organizations. Since 1938 he has been a national functionary of the Communist Party, USA and he is one of the most militant Communist activists in the United States.

It has been determined that on a date believed to be prior to January, 1943, a representative of the Communist International came to San Francisco from New York City and delivered to Steve Nelson a note of instructions from Moscow, as a result of which Nelson became extremely active in Soviet espionage activity, in connection with the parallels of the illegal apparatus of the Comintern and the parallels successor thereto. Reportedly, this Comintern representative assured Nelson that the National Headquarters of the Communist Party, USA in New York was aware of and had approved of the assignment which had been given to Nelson by the Comintern.

It should be noted that Nelson's active interest in the experimentation in connection with atomic fission being conducted at the Radiation Laboratory at the University of California was manifested after receipt by him of this note from Moscow.

THE NELSON-WEINBERG MEETING

On the night of March 29, 1943, Steve Nelson was visited in Oakland, California by an individual subsequently identified as Joseph Woodrow Weinberg, a Research Physicist at the University of California, Radiation Laboratory, who was working under the supervision of Julius Robert Oppenheimer. At the time of this meeting Nelson explained to Weinberg that Oppenheimer was married to a woman (Katherine Puening) who was at one time the wife of Steve Nelson's best friend who was killed during the Spanish Civil War.

Nelson indicated that Oppenheimer was reluctant to divulge considerable information regarding the experimentation on which he was working and Nelson attributed this reluctance to the fact that Oppenheimer was not "politically mature," i.e., that he was not a true and complete fanatical Marxist.

Nelson thereupon instructed Weinberg to furnish him with information concerning the experimentation in order that Nelson could transmit it to the proper persons for delivery to the Soviet Union. Nelson told Weinberg to relay to him information from other trustworthy Communists working on the same project in order that collectively they might possess all available information.

During this meeting Nelson cautioned Weinberg that the Communists working on the project should destroy their Party membership books, abstain from liquor and avoid situations where their activities might be betrayed. At this time Weinberg furnished Nelson with information regarding the establishment of a special laboratory in New Mexico (the Los Alamos Project) and upon further solicitation by Nelson furnished him with a formula for a process believed to be connected with the experimentation on an explosive substance to be made from uranium. Nelson advised Weinberg that the Communist Party had people all over the United States in various factories who were sending out information on industrial processes to the Soviet Union and he stressed that it was not for the Party members in this country to decide whether the Soviet Union could or could not make use of a particular piece of information or whether the Soviet Union would have the necessary materials or facilities to duplicate experimentation or processes being adopted in the United States. Both Nelson and Weinberg commented that the Soviet Union had outstanding authorities on explosives.

At this meeting, also, Weinberg indicated that two Communist Party members employed at the Radiation Laboratory had been transferred to the new project in New Mexico (Los Alamos).

The foregoing information regarding the meeting on March 29, 1943, was furnished the Military Intelligence Service and the two individuals mentioned by Weinberg as transferred to Los Alamos were identified as probably Robert

Serber and his wife, Charlotte Leaf Serber. The names of Charlotte and Robert Serber were contained in the notebook of George Pershing, a reported Comintern agent, at the time he was arrested by the Oklahoma City Police Department for investigation in 1939. Charlotte Serber's father, Dr. W. V. Leaf, is a prominent Communist in the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania area.

THE NELSON-IVANOV MEETING

Steve Nelson on April 1, April 5, and April 6, 1943, attempted to make contact with Peter Ivanov, Secretary of the Soviet Consulate in San Francisco. On April 6th Nelson, using the cover name "Hugo," made an appointment to meet Ivanov at 8:00 PM that night on the grounds of St. Joseph's Hospital in San Francisco. At the appointed time Nelson met and conversed with a person at the designated place for approximately ten minutes although the terrain and the darkness prevented positive identification of the person Nelson contacted.

After this meeting Nelson visited the home of William Schneiderman, District Secretary of the Communist Party, USA for California, in San Francisco, California, who, it is interesting to note, was indicated by Nelson to Joseph Woodrow Weinberg to be cognizant of the identities of members of the Communist Party employed at the Radiation Laboratory.

DELIMITATION AGREEMENT WITH THE ARMY

Information concerning the meeting between Nelson and Weinberg was furnished to the Military Intelligence Service on April 3, 1943. On April 5, 1943, it was decided by the Military Intelligence Service and the Federal Bureau of Investigation that the Army would have complete responsibility for security operations with regard to the project and any individual employed thereon.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation was requested by the Army, however, to conduct all necessary investigation regarding Communist activities and the activities of individuals interesting themselves in the project who were not employed thereon.

General Groves of the Manhattan Engineer District requested that the Federal Bureau of Investigation keep in close touch with the Communist activities of the contacts of project personnel, as well as Communist activities within the labor organizations which had contracts with the companies furnishing materials and equipment for the project, it being noted that the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, CIO and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO, both subject to considerable Communist domination, are the unions whose members were most frequently found to be engaged in the building of equipment for use on this project.

**ARMY POLICY TOWARDS REPORTED COMMUNIST
PARTY MEMBERS AND SYMPATHIZERS**

Throughout the investigation the Manhattan Engineer District followed two lines of activity with respect to Communist Party members and sympathizers on the project. Where minor employees were found to be Party members, they were promptly separated from the project. On the other hand, where Party membership or strong suspicion of Party sympathies on the part of an important scientist on the project was found, an additional problem was raised, which was indispensability. Consequently, a number of prominent scientists who were involved in Communist activities were not completely separated from the project.

It was pointed out in this connection also that for obvious reasons the Manhattan Engineer District was reluctant to discharge any nuclear physicist of importance inasmuch as the United States was then engaged in what was believed to be a neck and neck race with the German Reich for the completion of the atomic bomb.

COMMUNIST CONNECTIONS OF KEY PERSONNEL

The most outstanding individuals connected with the atom bomb experimentation who had Communist Party connections are as follows:

JULIUS ROBERT OPPENHEIMER

Oppenheimer was born April 22, 1904 in New York City. He received a B.A. Degree at Harvard University in 1926 and a Ph.D. at Gottingen in 1927. In November, 1940 he was married to Katherine Puening. Prior to his association with the DSM project, Oppenheimer was a Professor of Physics at the California Institute of Technology in the University of California.

Oppenheimer is known to have attended a meeting at the home of Haakon Chevalier in Berkeley, California in December, 1940, which was attended also by William Schneiderman, District Secretary of the Communist Party in California and by Isaac Folkoff, Financial Advisor of the Communist Party in the City of San Francisco. It is of interest to note that Chevalier has been in contact with known and suspected Soviet espionage agents.

Upon several occasions Oppenheimer has been referred to by ranking members of the Communist Party as "The big shot" and he is known to be sufficiently familiar with Steve Nelson to call him by his first name. In the latter part of 1941 it was determined that Oppenheimer contributed \$100 to the Communist Party through Steve Nelson and Isaac Folkoff.

It has been reliably reported that leaders of the Communist Party in California have stated that Oppenheimer was unable to be active in Party affairs during his employment on the DSM project and, further, that he was regularly registered as a member of the Communist Party, which fact was generally known among Communists in the Alameda County area.

Katherine Pusning, Oppenheimer's wife, was in 1935 and 1936 the wife of Joseph Ballelt, a Communist functionary in Ohio, who, according to the records of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, a Communist-controlled organization with headquarters in New York, died October 13, 1937 in Fuentes, Spain while serving with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade on the Loyalist side in the Spanish Civil War.

Oppenheimer resigned his position as the head of the Los Alamos Laboratory after the use of the atomic bomb against Japan, although he is still retained nominally as a Consultant for the Manhattan Engineer District. Since the use of the atomic bomb individual Communists in California who were acquainted with Oppenheimer prior to his assignment to the DSM project afterward expressed an interest in re-establishing contact with him.

During the period that Oppenheimer was connected with the Los Alamos project his activities were carefully and intensively covered and he made no direct contact with anyone under suspicion other than members of his own staff.

On January 1, 1946 Julius Robert Oppenheimer while visiting at the residence of his brother, Frank Oppenheimer, met with David Adelson and Paul Pinsky, both members of the Communist Party, both prominent in the activities of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, CIO, and both known contacts of Soviet representatives in the San Francisco area.

On the same date David Adelson advised Bernard Young, a prominent Communist in the San Francisco area and an associate of Steve Nelson, that he, Adelson, and Pinsky were going to see the Oppenheimer brothers and talk about "the whole picture" on the specific basis of getting Julius Robert Oppenheimer to talk before meetings being planned by Adelson. It is believed that the meetings referred to are Communist-inspired rallies urging that the atomic bomb be given to the Soviet Union and that atomic power in the United States be "socialized" in accordance with the new expressed Communist Party line.

According to a confidential and reliable source, at the time Adelson advised Young of the proposed meeting with the Oppenheimer brothers it was

indicated by Adelson and Young that one "Steve" was anxious to keep in touch, presumably with Oppenheimer. In this connection Young reportedly stated, "It happens to be of imperative importance, enough so that Steve asked me to be very certain about it."

In view of Young's prior association with Steve Nelson and the fact that at the time he allegedly made the above statement he had just returned from New York where Nelson now resides, the possibility is indicated that the "Steve" above referred to is Steve Nelson and that he might again be trying to contact Julius Robert Oppenheimer.

FRANK OPPENHEIMER

Frank Oppenheimer, the brother of Julius Robert Oppenheimer, was born August 14, 1912 at New York City and received a Ph.D. Degree from the California Institute of Technology in 1939. He has been employed by the Radiation Laboratory Staff at the University of California and during 1945 was in residence at the Los Alamos project in New Mexico.

Both Frank and his wife, Jackie, are close friends of Sue Barry, a staff writer for the Daily Peoples World, West Coast Communist newspaper. Frank Oppenheimer has also been friendly with John Pitman, News Editor of the Daily Peoples World, and Isaac Folkoff, Party Financial Advisor. Jackie Oppenheimer was on the mailing list of Commonwealth College, Mena, Arkansas, a Marxist institution which was closed some time ago by action of the Arkansas State Authorities.

Frank Oppenheimer is still on the pay roll at the Radiation Laboratory at the University of California. During the period of the atom bomb experimentation he was in contact with numerous individuals in various CIO unions in the San Francisco Bay area who are Communist Party members and these contacts have continued to the present time.

Information has been received that Julius Robert Oppenheimer advised officials of the Manhattan Engineer District that Frank Oppenheimer had been a member of the Communist Party but contended that he had severed all connections with the organization. However, as recently as July, 1944, Jackie Oppenheimer, Frank Oppenheimer's wife, gave her personal check in the amount of \$385 to Brownlee Shirek, a known Communist Party member, possibly for Party purposes.

Frank Oppenheimer recently was vacationing in Mexico City where he reportedly was in contact with Dr. Ignacio Millan, a known contact of many

Mexican and emigre European Communists.

DR. BERNARD PETERS, alias Bernard Pietrokowski

Peters, a naturalized United States citizen, was born December 22, 1910 in Posen, Germany and received a Ph.D. Degree at the University of California in May, 1943. He first arrived in the United States in April, 1934. Reportedly Peters was arrested when the National Socialist German Workers Party assumed power in Germany in 1933 and incarcerated in a concentration camp because of his Communist activity and Jewish origin. Reportedly, since he was released from the concentration camp he left Germany for the United States. His wife, Dr. Hannah Peters, a practicing physician in Berkeley, California, has been an officer of the Professional Section of the Communist Party, USA in Alameda County, California. Dr. Hannah Peters was also born in Germany and entered the United States in November, 1934.

Peters has been described by Julius Robert Oppenheimer as a dangerous man whose actions are unpredictable and whose background is filled with incidents indicating his tendency toward direct action.

Peters is still employed at the Radiation Laboratory doing theoretical computations. During the period he has been employed on the project Peters has been in contact directly and through his wife with the following Communists in the San Francisco area:

Sandra and Frank Collins
Jerome Vinograd
Dr. Charles Leslie Collins
David Hadley
Ruth McGovney

In addition, he has been in contact with Steve Nelson, the known Soviet espionage agent described in greater detail above.

JOSEPH WOODROW WEINBERG

Weinberg was born January 19, 1917, in New York City of Polish parents, received an A.S. Degree at the College of the City of New York and a Ph.D. Degree at the University of California in June, 1943. His wife, Merle Hoesly Weinberg, was born in Wisconsin. Both the Weinbergs were known to have been engaged in radical activities while in college, but no positive evidence of Communist Party membership was available prior to their arrival in Berkeley, California.

Weinberg's Party membership was no longer in question, however, after his meeting with Steve Nelson on the night of March 29, 1943. Weinberg was not immediately identified by the Manhattan Engineer District as Nelson's contact, but he was known to be a close associate of certain Laboratory Assistants at the Radiation Laboratory who participated in pro-Soviet celebrations and visited at the homes of known Communist functionaries in the Berkeley-Oakland area.

Weinberg's closest associates were Giovanni Rossi Lomanitz and Max Bernard Friedman. These individuals were separated from the project by the Manhattan Engineer District after their identities as contacts of Weinberg were determined. Friedman is presently on the faculty of the University of Puerto Rico and Lomanitz, an American-born citizen of Polish parents, was inducted into the Army in August, 1943.

Weinberg's employment was terminated by the Manhattan Engineer District in March, 1944, but he is still employed by the University of California in Berkeley as an associate Professor of Physics and, consequently, is in inevitable contact with other University employees, faculty members and project personnel.

CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, alias Zoga Szezechowski

Hiskey was born June 5, 1912 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin of American born parents of Polish descent. He received his Bachelor's Degree at the University of Wisconsin where he also received a Ph.D. Degree in 1939. At the time he became associated with the DSW project he was at Columbia University in New York City and from there he was transferred to the Metallurgical Laboratory at the University of Chicago. His employment was terminated at the Metallurgical Laboratory on April 24, 1944, because of his Communist associations, his receipt of Communist literature and his outspoken praise of the Soviet system.

Hiskey was assigned to active duty as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Chemical Warfare Service in the Army of the United States and was sent to Norman Wells in the Canadian Arctic. From there he was transferred to Hawaii where, according to the Army, he has done outstanding work in connection with the development of flame throwing equipment.

It was through the Army's investigation of Hiskey that Arthur Adams, a Soviet espionage agent, was determined to be in contact with Hiskey, as set out

in greater detail below. According to the Army, Hiskey has not been in contact with Soviet espionage agents since his assignment outside the United States.

ROBERT SERBER AND CHARLOTTE SERBER

Robert Serber was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania March 14, 1909 of a Russian father and an American born mother. He received his B.S. Degree from Lehigh University in 1930 and a Ph.D. Degree at the University of Wisconsin in 1934. He went to the University of Chicago in connection with the DSM Project from the University of Illinois in 1942 and was transferred to the Los Alamos project in April of 1943.

Charlotte Serber, who was employed as a librarian at Los Alamos during the experimental period was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania July 26, 1911 of Russian born parents. Her father, Dr. Morris V. Leof, has been connected with various Communist-influenced organizations, such as the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy. Her brother, Milton Leof, has traveled extensively in the Soviet Union and her sister, Madeline Elitstein, has been active in Russian War Relief, the North American Spanish Aide Committee, the Jewish Peoples Committee Against War and Fascism and the American Society for Technical Aid to Spain, which groups are subject to considerable Communist domination.

Both Robert and Charlotte Serber have been connected with the same organizations, although Robert Serber has not been as active therein as Charlotte. Reportedly, Robert Serber's attitude upon the invasion of the Soviet Union immediately changed from an extreme pacifism to an all-out advocacy of intervention to defeat Germany.

The Serbers are now separated from the DSM project and are at the University of California in Berkeley, California for a temporary period. In the fall of 1945 while Robert Serber was in Japan with the party which inspected atom damage there, Charlotte Serber made a trip to Los Angeles where she was determined to have been in contact with individuals in the Los Angeles area who are Communist Party sympathizers, none of whom were known to have been direct contacts of persons under investigation for Soviet espionage activity.

So far as is known, since their severance from the project Robert and Charlotte Serber have made no significant contacts.

SOVIET ATTEMPTS TO OBTAIN INFORMATION

Julius Robert Oppenheimer, on August 27, 1943, told Officers of the Manhattan Engineer District that George Charles Eltenton, a British alien employed as a chemist at the Shell Development Company Laboratory in Emeryville, California, had approached three professors at the University of California on an unspecified date on behalf of an unknown official of the Consulate of the U.S.S.R. in San Francisco, California. Oppenheimer declined, at that time, to identify the three professors who were so approached on behalf of the Soviet Union by Eltenton. George Charles Eltenton was born April 14, 1905 at Manchester, England and entered the United States in October, 1938 accompanied by his wife Aida Dorothea Hamilton Eltenton, also a British subject. Prior to his arrival in the United States Eltenton was employed from 1933 to 1938 as Senior Physicist at the Institute of Chemical Physics, Leningrad, U.S.S.R. Eltenton filed a declaration of intention to become an American citizen in 1942, but has not yet perfected his naturalization. Eltenton corresponds with a number of scientists in the Soviet Union and has many contacts among members of the Communist Party, USA in the San Francisco area. He likewise has contacts with the officials of the Soviet Consulate in San Francisco. During a subsequent interview with Oppenheimer by officials of the Manhattan Engineer District on December 14, 1943, Oppenheimer changed his story and stated that Haakon Chevalier had approached employees of the atom bomb project for secret information on behalf of Eltenton and that this information was for an unknown official of the Soviet Government. Oppenheimer indicated at this time that these approaches were made during May or April, 1943.

Haakon Chevalier is a professor of French at the University of California, who was born in Lakewood, New Jersey, September 10, 1901, of French and Norwegian parents. He received a Ph.D. Degree at the University of California in 1929, and has been associated with various prominent Communists in the San Francisco area. Chevalier acted as translator for the Philadelphia Conference of the International Labor Office in May, 1944, and as translator at the United Nations Conference in San Francisco in 1945. At the present time he is serving as a translator in Nuremberg, Germany at the War Crimes Trial proceedings. Chevalier is a friend of Milton V. Leof of Philadelphia, a brother of Charlotte Serber mentioned heretofore.

In February, 1944, Oppenheimer was again requested to furnish the names of the individuals approached by either Eltenton or Chevalier, and he declined. In March, 1944, General L. R. Groves conferred with Oppenheimer for the specific purpose of ascertaining the identities of the individuals reported to have been so contacted. Oppenheimer finally stated that only one person had been approached by Chevalier, that person being his brother

Frank Oppenheimer. According to this new version of the story by Oppenheimer, Chevalier visited Frank Oppenheimer in the late fall of 1941 and that immediately after this, Frank reported the incident to Julius Robert Oppenheimer, whereupon the latter phoned Haakon Chevalier and in his own words "gave him hell."

In connection with this story of Julius Robert Oppenheimer, it should be noted that the Army had no direct interest in the Radiation Laboratory at the University of California in the Fall of 1941, and that Julius Robert Oppenheimer was not connected with the Radiation Laboratory until approximately February, 1942. The relationship between Eltenton and Chevalier has not yet been established for the period of the Fall of 1941, although it is definitely known that they were friendly and met together during 1941. It is also known that the interest of Steve Nelson, described in greater detail above, in this project was not evinced until the early spring of 1943, and that George Eltenton was first known to be associating with personnel of the Soviet Consulate in San Francisco in the late spring and early summer of 1943.

With regard to further espionage activity concerning the atomic bomb, no additional serious disclosures are known to have been made to Soviet representatives until the summer of 1944. On July 1, 1944, Gregori Kheifets, Soviet Vice Consul of San Francisco, met a scientist from the Radiation Laboratory, Martin David Kamen, who was engaged in experiments relating to the atom bomb. Kheifets and Kamen had lunch with Gregori Kasparov, who was to succeed Kheifets as Vice Consul in San Francisco. Kamen, Kasparov and Kheifets, upon this occasion, were together for approximately two hours at Bernsteins Fish Grotto in San Francisco, and during this meeting Kamen dominated the conversation. It was determined that at this meeting Kamen had discussed the work of the atom bomb project with Kheifets and Kasparov and had indicated to them that the British were cooperating with the United States in the experimental development and that an important facility of the project was being conducted at Hanford, Washington. Kamen, in addition, indicated generally the nature of the method used to separate the isotopes of Uranium. Gregori Kheifets was born in Moscow, May 15, 1899. From 1937 to 1941, he was reportedly Vice President of the Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries (VOKS) in the Soviet Union. He has been identified as the probable chief representative of the NKVD (Peoples Commissariat of Internal Affairs) on the West Coast of the United States until his departure from San Francisco for the Soviet Union, a few days after his conversation with Kamen in July, 1944.

Gregori Kasparov remained in the United States only until January, 1945, when he was transferred to the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City at the time of the death of Constantin Oumansky, Soviet Ambassador to Mexico. Kasparov, like Kheifets, was identified as an agent of the NKVD.

MARTIN DAVID KAMEN

Martin David Kamen was born of Russian parents in Toronto, Canada on August 27, 1913, and came to the United States with his parents in the same year, later gaining American citizenship by derivation through the naturalization of his father Aaron Kamenetsky. Kamen obtained his Bachelors and Ph.D. Degrees at the University of Chicago, and from August, 1942, until July 12, 1944, he was a Research Associate at the Radiation Laboratory in Berkeley, California. He was discharged from his position on the project as a result of the security violation committed by him in a discussion at the Faculty Club at the University of California. Kamen was known to have been associated with various prominent Communists in the San Francisco Bay area during the period of his employment on the DSH Project. Subsequent to his discharge he remained in the San Francisco area doing research work for Permanente Metals Corporation in Richmond, California, a firm having no relation to the DSH Project.

Kamen left San Francisco in April, 1945, and received a position as Professor of Bio-Chemistry at the Mallinckrodt Institute, St. Louis, Missouri, doing research on cancer. At the present time he is devoting approximately one-half of his time to the direction of the Washington University Cyclotron, located on the campus of Washington University in St. Louis. His Cyclotron experimentation is limited to research in diseased tissue. Kamen is not known to have engaged in any Communist activity or in any contacts with known Soviet agents during his residence in St. Louis.

ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS

Arthur Alexandrovich Adams entered the United States at Buffalo, New York, on May 17, 1938, on a fraudulent Canadian passport based on a fraudulent Canadian birth certificate obtained through the services of M. S. Milestone of Toronto, Canada, who has been identified as a secret member of the Communist Party in Canada. Adams had previously been in the United States prior to January 1921, when he left voluntarily from the Port of New York for the Soviet Union in the official Soviet Party headed by Ludwig Martens. He returned to the United States at various times during the 1920's and early 1930's as a representative of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, according to records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in New York.

Upon his arrival in the United States in 1938 Adams established a business known as the Technological Laboratories with Jacob Broches Aronoff, a New York attorney of Russian birth, who has long been identified with Communist and Soviet activities. Adams later used the offices of the Electronics Corporation of America and the offices of Keynote Recordings, both in New York City, as covers for his activity.

According to investigation by officers of the Manhattan Engineer District, Clarence Hiskey, an employee on the Project at the University of Chicago, received notice in April, 1944, that he was to be called to active duty as an officer in the Army of the United States. The following day Arthur Adams visited Hiskey in Chicago. Immediately after this conference Hiskey flew to Cleveland, Ohio, where he made a contact with one John Hitchcock Chapin, who was persuaded by Hiskey to take over the latter's duty in the University of Chicago Laboratory. Chapin had already secured employment on the Project in Chicago.

On September 25, 1944, Adams met Chapin at night on a parkway near the University of Chicago in Chicago, Illinois, and an unidentified object was passed between them at this meeting. While on this trip to Chicago, Adams met also with Deborah V. Dauber, a practicing physician in Chicago, who has been in close contact with leaders of the Communist Party, USA in the Chicago area. Adams' activities have been closely followed since September, 1944, and his principal contacts have been Marsha Sands Hiskey of Brooklyn, New York, the wife of Clarence Hiskey; Mariam Rebecca Sherwood, Hiskey's paramour at the University of Chicago who, after Hiskey's departure, transferred to the Atom Bomb Project at Columbia University; Mrs. Zelma Baker Miller, a chemist employed at the Naval Medical Research Laboratory in Bethesda, Maryland; Victoria Stone, the proprietor of a jewelry store in New York City and Adams' paramour; and Julius Heiman, the father of Beatrice Heiman and Julia Dorn Wood. Beatrice Heiman was at one time secretary to Constantin Oumansky now deceased, former Soviet Ambassador to the United States and later to Mexico. More recently Beatrice Heiman has been a Tass Correspondent in Washington, D. C., and she is now employed by the Jewish Telegraph Agency.

Julia Dorn Wood is the wife of Minter Wood, an employee of the United States Department of State. Victoria Stone, mentioned above, is apparently closer to Arthur Adams than any of his other contacts. She formerly lived with one Harry Stone, an associate of Dr. Joseph Benjamin Stanbuck, who was involved in Soviet Military Intelligence activities in the early 1930's. In fact, Stanbuck is known to have visited Victoria Stone in the recent past at her apartment.

Another contact of Adams is Eric Irvin Bernay, President of Keynote Recordings, Inc., in New York City, who prior to 1939 was connected with the "New Masses," Communist controlled periodical. Bernay has paid Arthur Adams a salary of \$75 per week since September, 1944.

With regard to Adams' espionage activity concerning the atom bomb, it was ascertained from a highly confidential and reliable source that in October, 1944, he was in possession of a sheet of plain paper bearing the following typewritten notations:

"(1) Is the 1000 KW plant complete & in operation Other plants.

"Information on similar plants in Ger. & their methods of separating of ISO. Diffusion or other.

"The quantity of H. W. produced in Norway and what do they mostly use it for.

"What is the capacity of Iochinstall - Czechoslovakian installation for the production of salt.

"Did Germany develop any sources of salt.

"What progress did Sweden make in the production of salt and what do they mostly use it for."

It has been ascertained that the above notations which were in Adams' possession dealt directly with the DSM Project and in addition reflect an intimate knowledge concerning highly secret phases of this Project. Further, it was indicated that these notations could not have referred to any other type of installation. With regard to the first notation, it was indicated by the Manhattan Engineer District that 1000 KW is believed to be 1000 kilowatts and refers to the DSM installation at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. The notation "Information on similar plants in Ger. & their methods of separating of ISO. Diffusion or other." was indicated by the Manhattan Engineer District to concern a most important feature of the DSM Project, inasmuch as it refers to methods of separating isotopes, which is essential to the Project. Regarding the notation "The quantity of H. W." this is believed to refer to heavy water used as a moderator in certain types of atomic experimentation, and it was indicated that the quantity used is of vital intelligence importance. The notation beginning "What is the capacity ..." is interpreted as referring to the Joachimstal Mines in Czechoslovakia, one of the world's most important sources of pitchblende, the raw material for radium and uranium. The term "salt" is interpreted to mean uranium salts.

It is noted that at the same time the highly confidential source advised that Adams was in possession of the above notations, the source advised that he was also in possession of \$600 in currency. Adams is known to have been in contact with Pavel Mikhailov who until December, 1945, when he returned to the Soviet Union, was Acting Soviet Consul General in New York City, and who has been identified by a highly confidential and reliable source as the head of an important group of Red Army Intelligence espionage agents.

On the night of October 25, 1944, Adams left the residence of Jacob Broches Aronoff carrying an extremely large and heavy suitcase, and was picked up at the curb by a car driven by Pavel Mikhailov.

During the winter of 1944 Irving Lerner, who was employed in the Motion Picture Division of the Office of War Information in New York City, and is a contact of Arthur Adams, and Eric Bernay, attempted to take motion pictures of the Cyclotron at the University of California, Berkeley, California. These scheduled motion pictures were completely unauthorized, and this activity had been undertaken without the knowledge of the Office of War Information or the Office of Censorship. Lerner was prevented, on this occasion, from taking any pictures. His activity in this regard has been suspected, but not definitely established to have been in connection with Arthur Adams' efforts to obtain information regarding the atomic bomb. At the present time Irving Lerner is employed at Keynote Recordings, Inc., in New York City.

In recent months Adams has been inactive so far as contacts outside the offices of Keynote Recordings, Inc., are concerned. This company is the outstanding Communist music store in New York City and is visited daily by countless individuals.

On January 23, 1945, Arthur Alexandrovich Adams suddenly disappeared from his usual haunts in New York, and his present whereabouts are unknown, although extensive efforts are being made to locate him. A sealed indictment was returned in the Southern District of New York March 13, 1945, charging Adams with a violation of Section 80, Title 18, U. S. Code in two counts, namely that he had furnished false information to the United States Government in connection with his Selective Service registration regarding his date and place of birth, and that he had furnished false information to the United States Government in connection with his alien registration regarding his date and place of birth. A bench warrant was issued for Adams on the same date.

ALAN MUNN MAY

It is noted that in view of the cooperation between the United States and the British Governments, in connection with the atom bomb project, a number of British scientists worked on the project in both the United States and Canada. In addition, a number of reportedly anti-Fascist refugee scientists from the continent of Europe were employed on this project. Dr. Alan Munn May, one of these British scientists, was born in Birmingham, England in 1911. He was sent to Canada about the middle of 1943 with a group of physicists who worked on the atom bomb project in the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in Canada. The following information regarding the activities of Dr. May was made available by Igor Gusevko, formerly employed in the Office of the Soviet Military Attache, Ottawa, Canada.

According to Gusevko, Dr. Alan Munn May has been in the pay of the Soviet Union for many years and was a secret member of the Communist Party of Great Britain. The possibility of his Communist Party membership was

apparently known to some of his co-workers but they considered that his political convictions would not interfere with his scientific work and consequently did not advise authorities of the circumstances. According to Guzenko, May was left strictly alone following his arrival in Canada for almost a year. During the latter part of 1944 Colonel Nikolai Zabotin, Soviet Military Attache in Ottawa, Canada, at that time, and head of Red Army Intelligence in Canada, established contact with May. This contact was, according to this source, to have been made originally through Fred Rose, a Soviet agent and prominent member of the Canadian Communist Party (The Labour Progressive Party of Canada). However, according to this source, Zabotin felt that this procedure was not safe and obtained consent from Moscow to make the contact with May through one Angelov, an employee of the Embassy, who was furnished a password from Moscow known to Dr. May, and made the contact with him.

On Angelov's second meeting with May, according to Igor Guzenko, May furnished him a survey of the entire atomic bomb research project in the United States and Canada, in so far as it was known to May. On the third meeting May gave Angelov a container or test tube containing material which was flown to Moscow by Colonel Petr Motinov, Assistant Military Attache, at the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa. Guzenko believed that this material was a specimen of uranium 235. If it actually was such a specimen it was probably obtained during May's visit at the Metallurgical Laboratory at the University of Chicago in September and October of 1944.

Following the use of the atomic bomb, according to this source, May furnished Colonel Nikolai Zabotin with some production figures concerning the bomb and a small quantity of U-233 in the form of a thin film. May returned to the United Kingdom in September 1945, where he was scheduled to engage in atomic research for the British Government. According to Guzenko, Dr. May had been instructed prior to his departure to make contact with the Soviet agent in London on either October 7, 17, or 27, and that if these dates were not used the same days during the month of November should be scheduled for a meeting. So far as is known no contacts were made by May subsequently on these dates.

An acquaintance of May on the National Research Council of Canada was Dr. Raymond Boyer of Montreal, who, according to Guzenko, was a Red Army Intelligence espionage agent who had been furnishing scientific information to representatives of Soviet Intelligence for transmittal to the Soviet Union. In addition, it is known that Boyer was an official of the Russian Medical Aid Committee in Canada and an official of the Canadian Association of Scientific Workers, in which latter capacity he has been in correspondence with Dr. Harry Grundfest of New York City, the secretary of the American Association of Scientific Workers. Grundfest is known to be acquainted with individuals close to Arthur Alexandrovich Adams. Grundfest is known to have been in correspondence with Soviet scientists.

INCIDENTS OF POSSIBLE SOVIET SIGNIFICANCE

JEAN FREDERIC JOLIOT-CURIE

After the liberation of Paris in 1944, an announcement was made in the Daily Worker, East Coast newspaper of the Communist Party, that Jean Frederic Joliot-Curie, the operator of the Curie Laboratories in Paris, and the son-in-law of the late Madam Curie, had announced his membership in the Communist Party of France. Joliot-Curie reportedly had under his control in Paris during the German occupation the only Cyclotron in France, and because of the scarcity of Cyclotrons in Europe generally, it was felt that Joliot-Curie might possibly be cognizant of German experimentation paralleling the DSM Project in the United States. Consequently, Joliot-Curie was apparently questioned at length by an American representative concerning the extent of German experimentation. Joliot-Curie, who it is noted is a top ranking scientist, denied knowing anything regarding German experimentation and expressed a desire to come to the United States and inspect the DSM Project since he was able to determine from the questioning apparently certain facts concerning the extent of American experimentation.

Shortly thereafter it was ascertained that Joliot-Curie and his wife had been invited to the United States by Archibald MacLeish, then Librarian of Congress, who was attempting to obtain the services of an outstanding leader of the French underground resistance group for a speech to open the 1944 Community War Fund Drive in Washington, D. C. Joliot-Curie's name reportedly was suggested to MacLeish by Free French representatives in Washington. Visa requirements in the case of Joliot-Curie were waived by the United States Department of State at the request of Archibald MacLeish. Because of objections to his trip to the United States by the Manhattan Engineer District, the arrangements for Joliot-Curie's trip were cancelled.

SWEDISH INQUIRIES

During January and February, 1945, inquiries were made at the Eastman Kodak Company which had DSM contracts, by representatives of the Swedish Legation in New York City, regarding the purchase of "heavy nitrogen" or N-15. Inasmuch as heavy nitrogen might conceivably be used in the same regard that heavy water is used as a delaying agent in atomic fission, these inquiries were reported by the Eastman Kodak Company and referred to the Manhattan Engineer District, which advised that it had no interest in preventing the exportation of heavy nitrogen from the United States. It was thought possible, at that time, that the inquiry made by Swedish representatives, either in their own interest or for another country, was an effort to determine whether heavy nitrogen was, in fact, a critical commodity, in which case no release of any quantity would have been made.

PRESENT STATUS OF SOVIET ATTEMPTS TO OBTAIN INFORMATION

Subsequent to the use of the atom bomb at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, instructions went out from the Intelligence Headquarters of Red Army Intelligence in Moscow that agents in the Western Hemisphere should obtain the technical processes of the atom bomb. According to Igor Guzenko, above referred to, these instructions were supplemented by further instructions during the first week of September, 1945, from the Intelligence Headquarters to Soviet espionage agents abroad, that the atom bomb was the number one priority objective of Soviet espionage and that complete data concerning it should be obtained by the end of 1945. There is no reason to believe that these instructions have been countermanded except for the possible relaxation of the deadline reportedly set as the end of 1945. Available information, on the other hand, has failed to disclose that the Soviet Union has, as yet, achieved the ultimate results contemplated in these instructions issued in the fall of 1945 to their espionage agents.

It has been reported that because of the drastic reductions in Army personnel by the rapid demobilization since V-J Day, the Manhattan Engineer District personnel has been greatly reduced, resulting in its not being able to afford the same coverage to the personnel of the DSM Project as it was able to prior to the termination of the war against Japan. The announcement of this country's policy to the effect that technical knowledge regarding the atom bomb would not be released until appropriate international safeguards have been assured, has been concurred in, according to the public press, by the Governments of Great Britain and Canada. The first statement to this effect by the President of the United States was greeted by the Communist Party in the United States by a demand of William Z. Foster, head of the Party, that military control of atomic energy be vested in the Security Council of the United Nations.

In the August 13, issue of the Daily Worker, Communist newspaper in New York, Foster wrote that the atom bomb has made Socialism imperative and that "capitalism cannot be trusted to handle the atomic power militarily nor can it apply it industrially." Even prior to this public announcement, the State Committee of the Communist Party in California, passed the following resolution which was approved by the Northern California Section at the California Communist Party convention in August, 1945. "Between the first and second sessions of our convention the atomic bomb exploded upon the world. Its first explosion was a positive contribution to the world-wide struggle for liberation. The future utilization of atomic power can enrich mankind beyond anything we can imagine at present. But it is becoming obvious that it is the desire and hope of the imperialists of England and the United States that this great power be used to subjugate the peoples of the earth and make the world bend to their economic and political domination. Atomic power has become a military weapon. In the hands of the reactionaries it becomes a weapon for the subjugation of free peoples.

"Full realization of this must be brought to the American people. The strictest control must be placed over the production of the atom bomb through nationalization of its products. The general military controls over this stupendous weapon must be placed in the hands of the Security Council of the United Nations. We condemn the recent intimations by President Truman and the specific statements of the defeated Churchill, that the secret of the atomic bomb should be withheld from our great ally, the Soviet Union. Our convention feels that atomic power - that wonderful and terrible discovery - must be on the political agenda of labor and the progressive movement if it is not to become part of the political and military arsenal of the reactionary forces in America."

The Soviet magazine "New Times" for September 3, 1945, urged the international pooling of atomic knowledge and also contended that unlimited economic abuses were possible by the exploitation of atomic energy under conditions of "Capitalist monopoly." The Soviet press also began to hint that considerable work was being done on the matter of atomic energy by Soviet scientists such as Professor Peter Kapitza and Academician Joffe. On September 26, 1945, the Washington Post, Washington, D. C., quoted Dr. Vannevar Bush, Director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, as stating that Russia would probably be able to develop its own atom bomb within five to ten years, even though the United States and Great Britain refused to make the secret of atomic energy available to the Soviet Union.

With regard to Soviet experimentation, the Information Bulletin of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, in its September 27 issue quotes Academician Joffe in an article entitled "Can Science be Planned" as stating that in May, 1930, Joffe's colleagues at the Physico Technical Institute in the USSR thought it essential to begin work on the atomic nucleus. Since it was in midyear after appropriations had been made, Joffe went to Sergei Ordjonikidze, then Chairman of the Supreme Council of National Economy, and asked for a sum of several hundred thousand rubles. Joffe was quoted as saying that in ten minutes the expenditure was authorized, and was quoted as saying further "Once started we continued work on the atomic nucleus for fifteen years, an essential part of our plan." This was hailed in the Daily Worker for October 3, 1945, as an off-hand way of reporting that from 1930 to 1945, Soviet scientists had continued planned work on the secrets of the atom bomb.

SENATE COMMITTEE

On October 22, 1945, the Senate of the United States adopted a resolution authorizing a special committee of eleven Senators to study the development, use and control of the atomic energy. The Chairman of the Committee, as finally set up, is Senator Brien McMahon of Connecticut. The Technical Adviser to the Committee is Dr. Edward U. Condon, who was appointed Director of the National Bureau of Standards in November, 1945.

Dr. Condon was born in Alamogordo, New Mexico, March 2, 1902. He received a Ph.D. Degree from the University of California in 1926 in Physics. Thereafter, he was associated with Columbia University, Princeton University and the University of Minnesota as a Professor of Physics. Since September, 1937, he has been employed by the Westinghouse Electric Company in charge of research at the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Research Laboratory, East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. For a period of time Condon served as a consultant on the atom bomb project of the Manhattan Engineer District.

Mrs. Edward U. Condon, the wife of Dr. Condon, has been since 1943 the correspondence secretary of the Pittsburgh Council of American Soviet Friendship. Dr. Condon, himself, has been a member of the board of the Pittsburgh Council of American Soviet Friendship. This Council is part of the national organization known as the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, which is recognized in Communist circles as being controlled by the Communist Party, USA. In 1944, Edwin S. Smith, head of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship announced the membership of the Science Committee of that organization, which included the name of Dr. Edward U. Condon as a Committee member.

In June, 1945, the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. issued invitations to various scientists in the United States to attend the science jubilee in Moscow, USSR, commemorating the 200th anniversary of the founding of the Russian Academy of Science. Dr. Edward U. Condon was one of the scientists who received an invitation to this celebration from the Soviet Embassy, and Condon planned to journey to the Soviet Union in the summer of 1945, which time coincided with the experimentation on the atom bomb having reached the point of actual physical demonstration.

In view of the above information concerning Condon, the War Department made representations to him requesting him to cancel his trip, which he refused to do. Consequently, he was advised by the Department of State to turn in his passport to the State Department and his trip was consequently prevented. Condon received such a notice from the State Department while in New York City for the purpose of boarding a plane for

Moscow. He turned in his passport on June 9, 1945; prior to this date Dr. Condon had been staying with Professor Harlow Shapley of Harvard University in New York City. Shapley was one of the scientists who actually did make the trip to Moscow in the summer of 1945.

After he received the above instructions from the Department of State in June, 1945, Condon moved to the apartment of Edwin S. Smith, National Chairman of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, who has been a close contact of Soviet officials in New York City and Washington, D. C. Edwin S. Smith has been reported to be the individual most likely to be the liaison between the political section of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., and the national headquarters of the Communist Party, USA. Smith and Condon are reportedly close friends.

It has been ascertained from a highly reliable source that recently Edwin S. Smith conferred with Dr. Edward U. Condon for the purpose of soliciting the latter's assistance in getting one of the atom bomb scientists to speak at the Madison Square Friendship urging the internationalization of the atom bomb. Condon was reported by this source to have told Smith that he had to "lay low" until his appointment as Director of the National Bureau of Standards had received Senate confirmation, but he promised to help Smith obtain an atom bomb scientist as speaker for the rally.

With regard to Condon's membership on the Science Committee of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, it has been reported that in January, 1945, Harry Grundfest, a scientist residing in New York City and a known contact of individuals involved in current Soviet espionage activity, was a member of the Executive Committee of the Science Committee of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship. Grundfest is a regular contact of Soviet agents in the United States and reportedly recommended Edward U. Condon as a possible scientific consultant for a Senatorial committee. It has been reported that Grundfest would not recommend Condon or anyone else for a specific position if he did not feel that the Soviet Union would profit from such an appointment.

The secretary of Senator Brien McMahon, Chairman of the Senate Committee to study the development, use and control of atomic energy, is Charles Calkins of Connecticut, who was formerly associated with Mike Quill, Communist leader of the Transport Workers Union - CIO in New York and presently a New York City Councilman. It has been determined by investigation that at the present time Charles Calkins' wife is an active Communist in the State of Connecticut.

Most of the top scientists of the country who have worked on the atom bomb have been called before McMahon's Committee to testify regarding their opinions as to the political and economic implications of the atomic fission. Almost without exception these scientists have advocated the complete lifting of any restrictions in the exchange of scientific knowledge.

FEDERATION OF ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, CHEMISTS AND TECHNICIANS - CIO

The Senatorial Committee reportedly has received resolutions and petitions from various organizations with strong Communist Party connections and under strong Communist domination. Typical of the resolutions dealing with the handling of atomic secrets is that passed by the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians - CIO, a Communist dominated union. At their most recent convention, which was held in New York City, December 7, 8 and 9, 1945, the resolution adopted by this Union at that convention stated, "Resolved: that atomic energy be placed under the complete control of international scientists. The control of the atom bomb should be internationalized and placed in the hands of an international police force. All data on atomic energy should be internationalized and made public."

As above noted, the Communist control of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians is well known. This organization attempted in 1943 and early 1944 to organize the scientists at the Radiation Laboratory at the University of California, Berkeley, California, without success reportedly due to an order allegedly issued from the White House to Philip Murray, head of the CIO, and relayed to Lewis Allen Berne, President of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians. This order reportedly was issued in December, 1943, and ordered the Union to dissolve its University of California Local. The Union organizers in California attempted to evade the order by nominally dissolving the University of California Local, but encouraging the members of the Local to continue their Union affiliation by participating in the Union's general program including political action and legislative work.

As a result considerable friction developed between the Union leaders in California and the International Organization of the Union. Carl Winter, Secretary of the Communist Party in the Los Angeles, California area attempted to intercede with the leaders of both groups. The extent of secret membership in the union which persisted among laboratory personnel at the Radiation Laboratory is not definitely known.

THE INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL EXCHANGE
ALSO KNOWN AS THE TECHNICAL BUREAU

An organization known as the Technical Bureau was organized in the San Francisco area in 1932 by Communists, for the purpose of furnishing technical information to the Soviet Union. This original group was dissolved in 1934.

A similar organization reportedly was in existence at about that time, the Society for Voluntary Technical Aid to Soviet Russia. The Society for Voluntary Technical Aid to Soviet Russia was subsequently replaced by the Technical Bureau of the Friends of the Soviet Union in New York City. This latter organization was reportedly headed by Marcel Sherer, a national officer of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians - CIO, which organization reportedly later took over the functions of the Technical Bureau of the Friends of the Soviet Union.

Through the influence and efforts of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians - CIO, there was organized in 1943 in Berkeley, California, a group known as the Science for Victory Committee. This organization endeavored at the time of its formation to have itself accredited by the United States Government as a technical advisory committee to the War Production Board. A few months after its inception it failed to achieve such recommendation and thereafter steadily declined until in August, 1944, the Science for Victory Committee announced that it was being disbanded in favor of the Science and Technical Panel of the CIO Political Action Committee.

Among the Communists and known Soviet sympathizers who were active in the Science for Victory Committee were Dr. Bernard Peters of the Radiation Laboratory of the University of California, Frank C. Collins and his wife, Sandra Collins, active Communists in the San Francisco Bay area, Rose Segure of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians - CIO, Dr. Ralph Gundlach, then of the University of California and now an Associate Professor of Psychology at the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, and Alfred Marshak, a one time employee of the Radiation Laboratory in Berkeley who was active in the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians - CIO, and who after being released by the Radiation Laboratory went to work as a longshoreman on the San Francisco water front. Of this group Peters, Frank Collins and Rose Segure were active in the formation of the International Technical Exchange which was formally brought into being on October 26, 1945.

A highly confidential source believed to be reliable has advised that the International Technical Exchange was organized as a result of conferences with Soviet scientists, whose identities are unknown, who were in attendance at the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco, California in 1945. It was indicated by this source also that David E. Adelson, Communist leader of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians in the San Francisco area, was also involved in the organization of the International Technical Exchange.

This same confidential and reliable source reported that Russell DeLappe, a Communist engaged in private practice as an architect and now President of the International Technical Exchange, escorted the "Soviet Commissar for Materials of Reconstruction" while the latter was in San Francisco, and discussed with him the organization of the International Technical Exchange. The Commissar referred to by this source may have been Georgi Ilatovich Saidakov, Soviet People's Commissar for Construction Materials and a member of the White Russian SSR Delegation at the UNCIO.

In addition to DeLappe, the officers of the International Technical Exchange are Vice President, Vernon Lantz; Secretary, Frank Charles Collins; Treasurer, Leo J. Hirsch.

Lantz is a chemist at the Shell Development Company, Emeryville, California. He is a member of the FAECT and although his membership in the Communist Party has not been definitely established he is a known frequent contact of leading Communists in the San Francisco Bay area.

Frank Charles Collins is also employed at the Shell Development Company. He is an active Communist, a Vice President of the FAECT Local and was a close contact of Steve Nelson, member of the National Board of the National Committee of the Communist Party and a known Soviet agent, while Nelson resided in Oakland, California.

Leo J. Hirsch is not known to be a member of the Communist Party, USA.

The International Technical Exchange has had contacts with many of the outstanding Communist leaders in the San Francisco area with regard to financial aid, policies and the identity of the individuals to be contacted for assistance.

Dr. Bernard Peters employed on the DSM project at the Radiation Laboratory at the University of California has agreed to act as an adviser

to the International Technical Exchange, and although willing to attend meetings of the organization he is reportedly reluctant to become a member because of the nature of his employment.

The International Technical Exchange has discussed cooperation with the American Russian Institute in San Francisco with regard to the scientific field. The spokesman for the American Russian Institute has been "Dolly" Eltenton, the wife of George Charles Eltenton who has been discussed in greater detail above. The American Russian Institute, according to a statement made by its former Executive Secretary, had as its function the promulgation of Russian culture in the United States.

Another group with which the International Technical Exchange has cooperated is Indusco (the American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives). Victor Hicks, field representative of Indusco, requested Frank Collins to obtain through the facilities of the International Technical Exchange some mechanics for work in China.

On the basis of the above information the possibilities of the International Technical Exchange for the transmittal of information of a scientific nature from the Radiation Laboratory to Mrs. Eltenton, whose husband George Charles Eltenton is a known contact of Soviet officials in San Francisco, are obvious. It has been reported that an organization similar to the International Technical Exchange is now in existence in New York City, but full information concerning this group has not yet been developed.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM IN COMMUNIST SCHOOLS

At the present time Communist schools are offering courses on atomic power including its scientific, political and economic aspects. Examples of these courses are those being given in atomic power at the Jefferson School of Social Science in New York City and at the California Labor School in San Francisco.

LEWIS SALAMUTH

Lewis Salamuth has been advertised in the Daily Worker, East Coast newspaper of the Communist Party. He is the instructor for the course at the Jefferson School of Social Science on the subject "Atomic Power - Its History and Future." The Daily Worker for November 27, 1945, stated that Salamuth pointed out that it was "reactionary to keep the know-how on atomic bombs a secret and would only cause an international atomic armaments race." The article continued by commenting that Salamuth

"traced the lethargy of scientists recognizing the social implications of their work and found it of tremendous importance that scientists had challenged the Anglo-American shortsighted approach to the development of atomic power."

Lewis Balamuth was born December 31, 1905 at New York City. He received his B.S. Degree from the College of the City of New York in 1927. He obtained a Ph.D. Degree at Columbia University in 1934 and for three days in May, 1943, he was engaged by the DSM project as a consultant on problems relating to uranium piles. Balamuth is reliably reported by several sources to be a member of the Communist Party, USA, and a known associate of Alexander Trachtenberg, head of International Publishers, the Communist Party publishing house in New York City. During the investigation by the State of New York of Communist penetration of the New York City school system, Balamuth, who was a teacher of Science at CCNY, resigned his position prior to being called before the New York State Committee investigating Communist infiltration. Balamuth is a member of the American Association of Scientific Workers.

LEONARD TRAINER POCKMAN

The California Labor School in San Francisco, California is offering a course similar to the one being offered at the Jefferson School of Social Science in New York City, and the lecturer for the California Labor School is Leonard Trainer Pockman.

Pockman was born July 26, 1911 at San Francisco, California, and received his Bachelor's and Ph.D. Degrees at Stanford University. He has never been employed on the DSM project, but from 1938 to 1940 he was an instructor of Physics at Cornell University, from November, 1940 to June, 1941 he was employed at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio as an Assistant Physicist in the Signal Division. He was discharged as a result of his activities in the American Labor Party and because he manifested Communist tendencies. Subsequently, he was employed in private industry in the East until January, 1942, when he returned to San Francisco as an engineer for Heintz Kaufman, Limited, a San Francisco engineering firm.

Pockman is a member of the professional section of the Communist Party, USA, in San Francisco, California. In addition to his Party activity as such, Pockman has been a member of the Executive Board of Local 25 of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians - CIO.

In June, 1944, he is reported to have furnished to Anna Louise Strong, a Soviet propagandist, prior to her departure for the Soviet Union

a large number of technical papers for delivery to Soviet scientists. The nature of these documents is unknown inasmuch as material of that nature which was to be carried to the Soviet Union by Anna Louise Strong was at about the time of her departure transmitted to the Soviet Union through official Soviet channels.

CURRENT PROBLEMS

At the present time, as has been previously indicated, the majority of the top ranking scientists who were engaged in the actual experimentation resulting in the utilization of the atom bomb have left the employment of the United States Government. As noted further, the Counterintelligence Corps of the Manhattan Engineer District, United States Army Engineers, which has been responsible for the investigation and security problems regarding employees of the DSM project, has suffered seriously from reduction of personnel due to demobilization.

Out of the hundreds of employees of the DSM project who have been separated from that employment, there are a number of key scientists whose knowledge of the actual manufacture of the atomic bomb would make it highly profitable for Soviet agents to contact them in this regard, and either solicit information from them in the United States or arrange for transportation to the Soviet Union to participate personally in the supervision of the experimentations duplicating the efforts in the United States.

The individuals falling within this category all of whom had experience at one or more of the sites at the DSM project including a tour of duty at Los Alamos where the bomb was actually assembled, are as follows:

Louis Alvarez, now at the University of California, Berkeley
Kenneth Bainbridge, now at the University of California, Berkeley
R. W. Carlson, now at the University of California, Berkeley
Robert Carnog, now employed by Gabriel Giannini and Company,
Pasadena, California
Robert Dunlap, residing in New York City
Richard Feynman, now at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York
Louis Fussell (Manhattan Engineer District did not determine his
destination when he departed from Los Alamos)
Joseph Hirschfelder, Inglewood, California
George Galloway, Burbank, California
Edward Lofgren, University of California, Berkeley, California
Edward McMillan, University of California, Berkeley, California

D. P. Mitchell, Columbia University, New York City
 Julius Robert Oppenheimer, California Institute of Technology,
 Pasadena, California
 Norman Ramsey, Columbia University, New York City
 Alan Seybolt, Springfield, Massachusetts
 Lester Skaggs, Polo, Illinois
 Chester Snow, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.
 Preston L. Veltman, Baltimore, Maryland
 Bernard Waldeman, South Bend, Indiana
 Edward Wichers, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.
 J. R. Zacharias, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge,
 Massachusetts
 I. B. Johns, Dayton, Ohio
 Donald W. Kerst, University of Illinois, Champaign, Illinois
 C. C. Lawritzan, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California
 I. I. Rabi, Columbia University, New York City
 John Von Neuman, Princeton University
 Milo Bolstad, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri
 Lawrence Johnston, University of California, Berkeley, California
 Phillip Micavich, Venice, California
 Thomas Olmstead, Oneonta, New York
 Walton Wicket, Palo Alto, California
 Samuel J. Simmons, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge,
 Massachusetts
 Robert Serber and Charlotte Serber, University of California, Berkeley,
 California
 William Woodward, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge,
 Massachusetts.

Of the scientists listed above, the only ones at the present time having established Communist connections are the Oppenheimer brothers, Robert Serber, Charlotte Serber and William Woodward. It is of interest to note that William Woodward arrived on January, 1946 at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Immediately following his arrival his wife received mail from one of the organizers of the Communist Party in Boston. Frank Oppenheimer, who is not listed in the list above since he is still employed in connection with the project, is nevertheless considered as being in this key category.

In addition to the above listed individuals, the following persons now residing outside of the United States are possessed of substantially complete scientific information regarding the atom bomb, but are not known to possess complete technical "know-how" of some of the intermediate steps:

George Weil, Montreal, Canada
 P. B. Moon, United Kingdom

W. J. Penny, United Kingdom
Neils Bohr, Copenhagen, Denmark

Obviously, defection by any of the individuals named above
would be fatal to the complete secrecy of the atom bomb.

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